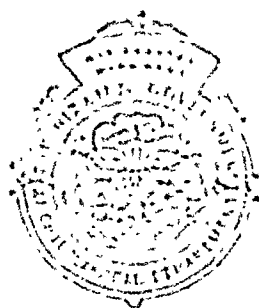


ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OF
HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

1347-49 F.
(1937-40 A.C.)

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OF THE
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1347 A.C.
(1937-40 A.C.)

CALCUTTA
BAPTIST MISSION PRESS
1942

NOTE

As a war economy measure the texts of the Reports for the three years, 1347, 1348 and 1349 Fasli, have been printed together and bound in one volume. The appendices of these Reports are being published as a separate volume to enable readers to judge the progress of work during each year.

G. YAZDANI,
Director of Archæology,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

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*Proceedings of the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam
in the Judicial, Police, and General Departments (Archæological)*

D.O. No. $\frac{5}{2}$ Miscellaneous

DATED, HYDERABAD-DECCAN { 19TH KHURDĀD, 1350 F.
23RD APRIL, 1941 A.C.

SUBJECT

Review of the Report on the Working of the Archæological Department
for the year 1347 Fasli (1937-38 A.C.)

Personnel—There was no change in the personnel of the department during the year under review.

Surveys and Excavations—A systematic campaign was carried out both in the city and suburbs of Hyderabad, as well as in the districts, with regard to the survey, excavation and conservation of various monuments of archæological importance. The notable amongst the monuments surveyed are the tomb of Imām Shamsuddīn near Bidar; the Mosque in Mughal style at Chandapūr; the Baihmanī and 'Ādil Shāhī monuments at Gulbarga like the Purānī 'Īdgāh', the Mausoleum in Nizām Shāhī architectural style at Wākla near Aurangabād and several buildings at Golconda, the most outstanding being the Barīdī and Bārī Masjids with their plain facades. The architectural style of these mosques is totally different from other Qutb Shāhī buildings. Lastly comes the discovery of many important prehistoric sites at various localities in the State. These interesting discoveries have been elaborately dealt with in the Report.

The suggestion of H.E. the President to lay out a foot-path at Ajanta with easy gradients, as the existing flight of steps to the caves was fatiguing, was immediately taken in hand. In recognition of the great and abiding interest evinced by him, it has been named 'HYDARI PATH' with the gracious permission of His Exalted Highness the Nizam (*vide* Firman-i-Mubarak, dated 1st Zil-haj, 1357 H.).

Conservation—The Department was equally assiduous in the work of conservation. Prompt and effective steps were taken to bring about immediate repairs to Bibī-ka-Maqbara, to the Sunāihī Maḥall and Delhī Darwāza at Aurangabād. In repairing these monuments sufficient care has been exercised to preserve the original designs and decorative features of the buildings.

The repairs to the Fort of Daulatabād also progressed apace in the year under review. At Khuldabād the buildings in Banī Begum's Garden were further repaired, and the cracks in the roof of the southern Bāradārī were treated with cement grouting.

The caves of Ellora and Ajanta also had their due share of attention. At Ellora, the damage caused to Cave V by the flow of water during the monsoons

was arrested, while repairs were executed to the columns and walls of Caves IV, VI, IX, X, XI, and XXI.

At Ajanta conservation and cleaning operations were carried out in Caves XVI and XVII, as a result of which several subjects, which were up to now absolutely dim and obscure, can now be clearly made out.

The department spared no efforts to clear the newly discovered cave at Bhokardan of the silt and debris that had accumulated there, to complete the work at Bidar that was taken up in 1346 F., to carry out emergent repairs to some of the Qutb Shāhi Tombs at Golconda and, finally, to effect the conservation of three important monuments at Gulbarga, viz. the Tomb of Chānd Bibi, the Haft Gumbad and Ḥaẓrat Kamāl Mujarrad's Dargāh.

Epigraphy—During the year under report, the Director of Archaeology made a thorough survey of the inscriptions at Ajanta and Ellora in co-operation with Dr. N. P. Chakravarti, Ph.D., Government Epigraphist for India. The inscription on a pillar in the newly discovered cave at Bhokardan has been successfully deciphered. The record is in Kannada-Telugu characters of the 9th century A.D.

Numismatics—An appreciable addition of 2,491 coins was made to the departmental collection during the year under review. Of them, 70 were of gold, 486 of silver, 1,905 of copper and 30 of alloy. In this connection, particular attention may be drawn to the existence of a unique coin in the Museum belonging to the 49th regnal year of Aurangzeb. The mint-name on this coin is 'Hokri' and it is perhaps the only known coin from this mint.

Museum—The Hyderabad Museum maintained satisfactory progress. The year under report was marked by the visit of Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow, who not only evinced keen interest in the Museum, but also paid a tribute to the scientific methods of classification and exhibition of the various antiquities.

The collections at the Museum have been enriched by the addition of some rare and valuable sculptures found during the excavations at Warangal. The most noteworthy among them are some beautifully carved pillars and ceiling-stones which have recently been set up in the form of a *mandap* in old Kākatiya style. Among other important acquisitions are an old sword bearing the figures of Hindu Gods on its blade and a manuscript copy of the Holy Qur'ān dated 1080 H. (1678 A.D.), with pages lavishly sprinkled with gold and with a Persian translation inset in red between lines of text.

To create and foster interest in Art an exhibition of Mr. Sarkis Katcha Doumian's reproductions of the Iranian frescoes was arranged during the year under review at the Museum premises and the exhibition proved a great success.

Art Gallery—The scheme of the Art Gallery materialised during the year under report and the opening ceremony of the building was graciously performed by His Exalted Highness the Nizam. Government are alive to the growing needs of the Department and the question of expanding the main building is engaging their attention.

Expenditure—The total expenditure on the conservation of monuments amounted to Rs.82,104-9-3 during the year under review as compared with Rs.84,100-2-0 of the preceding year, showing thereby a decrease of Rs.1,995-8-9, whereas, a sum of Rs.1,00,562-4-10 was spent on the maintenance of the Department.

In conclusion, Government are pleased to record their appreciation of the continued and satisfactory progress maintained by the Department under Mr. Yazdani and his subordinate officials.

(By Order)
(Sd.) AZHAR HASAN,
*Secretary to Government,
Judicial, Police, and General Departments.*

Copy forwarded to:—

- (1) The Sadr-ul-Miham of Peshi to His Exalted Highness.
- (2) The Secretary to His Excellency the President of the Executive Council.
- (3) The Secretary to Government, Political Department.
- (4) The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
- (5) The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
- (6) The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
- (7) The Director, Archaeological Department.
- (8) The Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Jarīda*.

Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad

for the year

1347 F. (1937-38 A.C.)

There was no change in the personnel of the Department during the year Personnel
under review. The Director, Mr. G. Yazdani, O.B.E., although on Special Duty,
had to do the major portion of the office routine in addition to devoting a con-
siderable time to the compilation of '*Ajanta*', Vol. III, and various other
publications.

The Director toured in the Aurangabād, Raichūr and the Asifabād Districts Tours
for sixty-four days. The object of his tour in the Aurangabād District was to
make a thorough survey of the inscriptions at Ajanta and Ellora. Besides he was
deputed to attend the All-India Oriental Conference held at Trivandrum
where he read a paper on the Prehistoric Finds in the Raichūr District, and also
offered an invitation on behalf of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government to the Conference
to hold its next session (1939) at Hyderabad. He was also deputed to Delhi to
attend the Museums' Conference where, at the request of the Jāmi'at Milli-ya, he
read a paper in Urdu on the 'Monuments of India'

The Assistant Directors, Messrs. Syed Yusuf and Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad,
toured in the Gulbarga, Warangal and Atrāf-i-Baldāh Districts. They were also
deputed to attend the All-India Oriental Conference at Trivandrum where they
read papers on 'Paithan Excavations' and on 'the Coins found during the Maski
and Paithan Excavations' respectively. Mr. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad was
also deputed to attend the All-India Historical Conference held at Allahabad
where he delivered a lantern lecture on Maski finds. Mr. Syed Yusuf was deputed
during the year to Europe to attend the International Oriental Conference held
at Brussels where he read a paper on 'Paithan Excavations'. The object of the
tours of the officers in the Dominions was to survey the newly discovered monu-
ments and to supervise the excavation and conservation works which were being
carried out in the various districts. The details of the tours of the Director and
the Assistant Directors are given in their diaries published as Appendices A-C.

Several new monuments of considerable archæological and historical impor- Survey of
Monuments
tance were surveyed during the year in the Atrāf-i-Baldāh, Aurangabād, Bidar,
Gulbarga, Mahbūbnagar and Raichūr districts. The monuments deserving
special notice are described below:—

An old tomb in Nizām Shāhī style was noticed at Wākla, 44 miles due west
from Aurangabād. The tomb is square in plan, measuring 33 ft. each way
inwardly. An arched gallery 14 ft. deep encloses the tomb on all sides. There

are five arches in each side of the gallery, the central and the two arches at the extreme ends being larger (8 ft. 6 in. in span) than the intermediate ones which are smaller, having a span of 5 ft. 9 in. only. The building has two storeys, above which from an octagonal base, rises a shallow dome. There is a small dome, at each of the four corners of the roof of the building. These domes are similar in shape to the larger one in the middle. In the interior of the building and in the verandah there are twenty-eight graves with neatly carved sarcophagi of black stone. There is, however, no inscription to throw light on the names of the persons who are buried in the tomb.

During a tour in the Bidar District the village of Naubād was visited. It is some 3 miles to the West of Bidar and has a pleasant mango-grove. At the end of the grove there is a tomb which according to an inscription carved on its doorway belongs to Imām Shamsu-d-Dīn, who was the Chief Qāzī of Bidar during the reign of 'Alāu'd-Dīn Aḥmad Baiḥmanī. The inscription is dated in Shahūr San 847 (1446 A.D.) and has been published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1935-36.

In the same district the village of Chandapūr was also surveyed where a mosque in Mughal style was noticed. The mosque bears an inscription in Persian consisting of four lines of verse. According to the inscription the mosque was constructed by one Khawāja Osmān during the reign of Aurangzeb in 1084 H.

At Gulbarga some Baiḥmanī and 'Adil Shāhī monuments were surveyed, the notable among them being the following:—

(1) The Purānī 'Idgāh, which is situated at a distance of about one furlong to the South-East of Chor Gumbād. The building is in an advanced stage of decay. The wall towards the Qibla measures 150 ft. in length and is flanked with a minaret at each end. The minarets have a cylindrical form decreasing in girth as they rise. Their form is reminiscent of the shape of the minarets at Delhi built during the reigns of the Early Sultāns. The mihrāb, which is in the middle of the wall, consists of an arch about 20 ft. high and 14 ft. in span. An interesting feature of the 'Idgāh is that anything recited facing towards the mihrāb is heard up to a distance of a furlong.

To the North of the mihrāb is an unusually tall pulpit with a flight of sixteen steps. The upper portion of the Western wall has decayed considerably and it is difficult to form an idea of the architectural features of that part of the wall. There would have been also an extensive courtyard attached to this 'Idgāh, but now it is difficult to determine its boundaries. The Department is taking necessary steps to preserve the mihrāb and the western wall of the 'Idgāh.

(2) The Khānqāh of Hazrat Khwāja Gēsū Darāz Bandā Nawāz of Gulbarga, situated to the North-West of the Gulbarga Fort: Firishta mentions this building as lying close to the Gulbarga Fort: The building is embedded in a thick growth of bushes and trees and although neglected for a long time it is in a tolerable state of preservation. The Khānqāh is about 70 ft. East to West and 29 ft. North to South. The facade faces the North and has five arched openings one of which is closed. Above the arches is a Chhajja resting upon plain stone brackets and over it is a parapet 2 ft. high with cut-plaster ornamentation. The building

has a vaulted roof comprising of ten shallow domes. Steps are being taken for a proper conservation of the building.

(3) Entrance to Shaiikh-ka-Raoza: To the East of the Dargāh of Ḥazrat Shaiikh Sirāju'd-Dīn is a massive structure which was built by Yūsuf 'Adīl Shāh of Bijapur as a token of his devotion for the saint. It was intended to serve as an entrance as well as a Madrasa or Sarā'i, attached to the tomb. Now very few people approach the tomb from this building. It is 114 ft. North to South and about 25 ft. East to West and is flanked with a tall minaret on each side, measuring 60 ft. in height.

The building is entered through a large arch which is about 25 ft. high and 17 ft. in span. The arch has a recess behind it like an oriel, and a doorway about 6' 6" high leads from the recess to the interior of the building which is square in plan, measuring 34 ft. each way. The building has two storeys and the roof of both of them is vaulted. Two domes and four small minarets rise above the upper storey; the minarets have been built one at each corner of the building. The interior of the building in each storey has eight arched openings facing the East. The arches are uniform in size and measure 10 ft. in height and 6 ft. in span. Some of them at a later date were blocked with rubble. The lime mortar used in the construction is of very good quality and the building although neglected for a very long time has withstood the inclemencies of weather without much deterioration. The department is taking steps to preserve this monument.

During the year under report several buildings were surveyed at Golconda, which are described below. Proceeding towards the Banjāra Darwāza the visitor notices on his right a mosque which is called the Barīdī Masjid as well as the Barī Masjid. The main building of this mosque has been constructed of dressed masonry laid in lime. The style of architecture is plain but at the same time massive. The prayer-hall is about 60 ft. in length and 25 ft. in depth. The hall has a double colonnade with three arched openings towards the East. The roof consists of six domes which are rather shallow and the upper surface of the roof is flat with a slight slope on one side with the object of draining off rain-water.

The *mihrāb* is built of black stone and tastefully decorated with Arabic texts from the Qur'ān. The facade of the building originally had a *Chhajja* which has unfortunately disappeared now. The parapet above the *Chhajja* is intact and it is about 2½ ft. in height. The mosque is paved with well-dressed granite slabs each measuring about 3 ft. × 1 ft. At the base of the pillars and the walls there was originally a band of black stone about 4 in. in breadth, but the black stones seem to have been deliberately removed from the building for use in modern buildings.

Adjoining the hall towards the East is a platform nearly as long as the hall but only 12 ft. in breadth. Originally to the East of the platform was a cistern for ablutions which has since been filled with earth and debris. The local tradition that the building was constructed by some members of the Barīd Shāhī family is not improbable as Firīšta records that one of the Barīd Shāhī kings once took refuge in Golconda. Apart from this reference the mosque is quite different from the prevalent Qutb Shāhī style of architecture. Nor has it an

ornamental facade nor the minarets with their globular tops which are the special features of the Qutb Shāhī mosques.

To the East of the mosque is a grave with a black stone sarcophagus supposed to be of the builder of the mosque.

To the North of the mosque is a flight of steps leading to the roof where a small chamber about $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \times 18 ft. is built. This room and the flight of steps seem to have been constructed at a later date. It is said that the room was used by a saint as a place for 'I'tikāf' (meditation). To the West of the mosque is a large well which must have originally belonged to the mosque and might have supplied water to it by means of clay pipes—traces of which can be seen even now. Formerly the mosque must have had an extensive court but the cultivators in recent times have made considerable encroachments. To stop further encroachments the people of the locality have recently erected a compound wall which is rather clumsily built and is an eyesore.

To the North of the mosque at a distance of 100 yards is a small building with two domes. The building measures about 20 ft. East to West and 12 ft. North to South. It is said to have been used in the Qutb Shāhī times as an 'Āshūr Khāna for Bibī-kā-'Alam but now it is the abode of an old *faqīr*. The most interesting feature to be noticed here is the beautiful tile-work on the two arches which face the North.

Further North, at a distance of some 30 ft., are the remains of an old building, half of which is intact. The building when complete would have measured about 50 ft. East to West and 20 ft. North to South. What remains of the building shows that at one time it was a massive structure built of lime and stone. The building is said to have been the house of Hazrat Husain Shāh Wali. A wooden cot may also be seen here on which the saint, according to the report, slept. To the East of this building is the well-known Hira Khānā-kī-Masjid which has been noticed by Mr. G. Yazdani, O.B.E., in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1913-14.

To the West of Hazrat Husain Shāh Wali's Khānqāh, at a distance of some 400 ft., is a massive building with arched openings towards the North and the East. The building measures about 80 ft. North to South and 40 ft. East to West. The roof is flat and consists of large stone slabs resting upon the Eastern and Western walls and upon two rows of pillars which run North to South. This building is said to have been the Camels' Stable of the Qutb Shāhī Kings. Towards the North-East of this building is a large stone bowl hewn out of a boulder. The diameter of the bowl is 3 ft. 6 in. and its depth is 2 ft. 6 in.

At Golconda another group of buildings was also surveyed during the year under report. It lies between the Faṭh Darwāza and the Bāla Hīsār Gates. Proceeding from the Faṭh Darwāza we first reach a mosque called the Ashrafi Masjid. It has a large courtyard, 82 ft. East to West and 78 ft. North to South. The mosque is approached from the North through a gateway which is crowned with a dome. The main building of the mosque consists of a prayer-hall, measuring 34 ft. 9 in. North to South and 11 ft. 8 in. East to West. The ceiling of the prayer-hall comprises three domes. The prayer-hall has three arched openings towards the East, each measuring 13 ft. in height and 10 ft. in breadth. Above the arched

openings a *Chhajja* of plain design is built and above that is a parapet about 5 ft. 6 in. in height running over all the four walls of the mosque. The parapet has decorative cut-plaster work. In the *mihrāb* some stone tablets are fixed, which besides the Qur'ānic texts contain the name of the calligrapher, Muḥammad (Bin Sayyid Sadrudḍīn). The name, Muḥammad, also occurs in the *Chīnī Masjid* inscription which is also described in this report. Both these mosques therefore seem to be contemporary, being of early Quṭb Shāhī period. Around the courtyard of the mosque a row of vaulted chambers with arched openings is built.

Close to the Ashrafi Masjid on the same road is a small mosque known as *Chīnī Masjid*, situated opposite the Post Office. The entrance is through an arch which is built of polished black stone. The mosque has rather small dimensions, measuring 17' 2" North to South and 7' 10" East to West. The facade which faces the East has three arched openings of uniform size, measuring 7' 2" in height and 4' 2" in breadth. Each arch has a black stone frame, inscribed with Shīte Durūd and also contains the name of the scribe, Muḥammad. The roof of the mosque rests upon two arches and consists of three shallow domes.

The *mihrāb* has a polished black stone tablet containing the Qur'ānic texts and the date 997 H. (1589 A.D.), falling within the reign of Muḥammad Quli Quṭb Shāh. The *Chīnī Masjid* will make the visitor search for the remains of enamel-tiles, which on a close examination are found buried under thick coats of whitewash which have been laid thereon for years. It is hoped that if the coats of the whitewash are carefully removed the remains of the tile-work will be found more or less in a good state of preservation. The tile-work may also contain inscriptions. In the middle of the courtyard is an old well which originally supplied water to the mosque.

Nūruddīn Muḥammad 'Arab's Dargāh: This is situated to the South of the Motī Maḥall and has three entrances of a uniform style, each of them bearing an Arabic inscription. Adjoining the tomb is a *Khānqāh* which measures 18 ft. North to South and 10 ft. East to West. Its facade has three arched openings. Close to the *Khānqāh* is a cistern measuring 20 ft. × 20 ft. which is now filled up with rubbish but the beautiful bands of polished black stone in the side walls of the cistern are very attractive. Further West is a platform on which a tomb is built. On the base of the tomb an inscription is carved which states that the Rauza (the tomb with the garden) was built by Ni'matullāh during the Qil'adarship of Sandal Khān, and that the saint buried in the grave is *Nūruddīn Muḥammad 'Arab* who had died 100 years before the construction of the building.

To the West of the platform at a distance of some 6 ft. is another platform, 32 ft. 10 in. North to South by 18 ft. East to West. It is connected with a mosque which was probably built by Ni'matullāh as its arches are of the Mughal style. The mosque itself consists of a big hall about 30 ft. in length and 15 ft. in breadth. The roof comprises a shallow vault. The facade which faces the East has three arched-openings, each 7 ft. 8 in. in width and 17 ft. in height. The stucco-work on the facade is very artistic and shows good taste. On either side of the mosque towards the North and South is a hall, measuring 21 ft. East to West and 9 ft. North to South. To the North of the courtyard is

another *Khānqāh* measuring 15 ft. East to West and 9 ft. 3 in. North to South. To the South of the courtyard there are several graves with small *chaukhandies* around them.

Two important mosques were surveyed in the *Nayā Qil'ā* at Golconda. According to inscriptions carved on these mosques they were built by the early *Qutb Shāhī* kings and show some interesting architectural features. One of them, which is situated close to the *Bahmanī Burj*, is a massive structure. It has also a high plinth and the plan consists of a court and prayer-hall which both combined measure 120 ft. North to South and 130 ft. East to West. In the middle of the court are three graves the sarcophagi of which bear inscriptions. The grave in the middle seems to have been tampered with some time back for its sarcophagus does not contain any name, but the sarcophagi of the other two graves bear the names of the persons who were interred therein. They were the sons of *Mustafā Khān*, whose name also occurs in the *Makkī Darwāzā* inscription.* It is not unlikely that the mosque was built by *Mustafā Khān* and that the middle tomb which has been tampered with contained his last remains. The prayer-hall of the mosque is 42 ft. North to South and 26 ft. East to West. It has a vaulted roof which contains six domes arranged in two rows. The facade has three arched openings which are of uniform dimensions, each measuring 14 ft. 6 in. in height and 10 ft. 6 in. in span.

The *mihrāb* is built of horn-blende which is beautifully carved and polished and bears texts from the Holy *Qur'ān*. On each side to the North and South of the prayer-hall are halls measuring 20 ft. by 12 ft. which have direct access from the court. In each of these halls is a flight of steps leading to the roof of the mosque.

The wall which encloses the court of the mosque is some 10 ft. in height and the entrance is in the middle of the Southern wall and an inscription dated 969 H. is carved over the entrance.

In the plinth of the building as well as in the compound wall large blocks of granite have been used. The walls of the prayer-hall have been plastered over and bear traces of beautiful stucco work. The mosque is a fine specimen of the *Qutb Shāhī* style of architecture but owing to neglect it is not in a good state of repair.

The other mosque is situated close to the *Jallād Burj*. The mosque has a very high plinth, about 10 ft. higher than the surrounding ground. It is approached by a flight of steps, built in its Southern side. The mosque consists of a single hall, measuring 36 ft. North to South and 14 ft. East to West. The wall towards the West has a *mihrāb* in the middle. The roof is vaulted but the middle panel of the ceiling is in the form of a rectangle.

The *mihrāb* contains an inscription written by the well-known calligraphist, *Muhammad*, who flourished during the reign of *Sultān Ibrahim Qutb Shāh*. The full name of *Muhammad* was *Muhammad bin Sayyid Sadrudin*. The interior of the mosque was once decorated with colour designs traces of which may still be seen. Some of the designs represent calligraphic motifs.

* This inscription has been published by Mr. G. Viedel, O.B.E., in the *Epigraphia Indo-Medica* for 1934.

The facade of the mosque had three arches which have been closed since the mosque fell into disuse. Above the arches the building has a double parapet adorned with small turrets. At the corners of the building there are minarets which are of the usual Quṭb Shāhī style. Below the courtyard is a row of vaulted rooms with arched openings. The Northern and the Southern sides have each four arched openings, while the Eastern side contains five arched openings. The entrance originally had a black stone frame but it has fallen down and the pieces are lying scattered. The stones are inscribed and bear texts from the Qur'ān and also record the construction of the mosque by Mulla Khayālī during the reign of Ibrāhīm Quṭb Shāh (1550-1611 A.D.). This Mulla Khayālī was an early poet of Urdu.

During the year under report several prehistoric sites have been discovered. Their exact localities and the names of persons who discovered the sites are given below:—

Serial No.	Locality	Name of the site	Name of the discoverer	REMARKS
1	Between Timmapūr Railway Station and Tigapūra	Numerous pre-historic graves of different sizes	Brigadier G. de la P. Beresford	<i>Vide</i> his letter dated the 19th December, 1937
2	1½ miles North-East of Chinchod and about 5 miles South of Mughalgidda	Numerous graves ..	Do. ..	Do.
3	Asmanguda near Farrukhnagar: South-West of Asmanguda	Single grave ..	Do. ..	Do.
4	Daskallu: about 3½ miles East of Farrukhnagar	Graves ..	Do. ..	Do.
5	Ravipakhala: East of Wanaparti, about two furlongs to the East of Ravipakhala	Some cairns ..	The Superintendent of Police, Wanaparti State	<i>Vide</i> letter dated the 4th Khurdād, 1347 F.
6	Budīnī: in Lingsugur Taluqa, Raichūr District. At the foot of the hills about one mile North of Budīnī in the lands of Huvinbhavi village of Gurgunta Samastan	Ash mound 100' × 15'	Mr. Syed Kazim, Asst. Director of Mines	<i>Vide</i> his letter No. 92 dated the 15th June, 1938
7	Gurramguda: on the 9th mile of Hyderabad-Ibrahimpatan Road	A vast field of cairns	Mr. Syed Yusuf, Asst. Director of Archaeology
8	Manslapūr: in the Raichūr Taluqa	Ash mounds ..	Mr. Mohd. Mazharul Haq, Tahsildar, Raichūr	<i>Vide</i> his letter No. 451 dated 27th Isfandār 1347 F.
9	Algawai: 4 miles from Chillargi on the opposite bank of the Mānjra	Cairns ..	Late Mr. Sultan Ali Khan Faruqi, Superintendent, Archaeological Monuments, Bidar	<i>Vide</i> his letter, dated the 12th Shahrewar, 1347 F.

The Director of Archæology toured in the Aurangabād District in August, 1937, in connection with the conservation of certain monuments in that district. The Maqbara of Rābia Daurānī at Aurangabād which had been repaired by the Department during the past years was carefully inspected and it was found that the plaster of the gateway and of the walls adjoining it had decayed and should be repaired as soon as possible. The lower portions of the four big minarets also needed repairs. They have since been restored in their original design by a judicious use of cement and concrete. The *Chhajja* of the North-Eastern minaret had crumbled down and the plaster of the interior of the entrance had peeled off at several places. These defects have also been removed and care has been taken to keep their original designs and stucco work intact.

The Sunaihrī Maḥall, which is situated to the North of the Maqbara, is being conserved gradually for the last three years. The plaster of the ceiling and walls has been restored during the year under report.

Delhī Darwāzā, Aurangabād: The drainage of the roof has been improved and the plaster of the ceiling restored. Zafar Darwāzā, Khās Darwāzā and other entrances to the Aurangabād City have also been conserved.

At the Daulatabād Fort the systematic programme of repairs which was planned out several years ago is being carried out in instalments. The work done during the year under report comprises repairs to the buildings between the Kāla Kot and the Chānd Minār. The first and the second gateways of the Fort and the Nizām Shāhī palaces between the Chīnī Maḥall and Andhērī Gate have also been conserved and their environments cleared of debris and rank vegetation. The Bāradārī and the Bāndār Khāna have also been repaired.

Among the tombs in the vicinity of the Daulatabād Fort the shrine of Hazrat Momin 'Ārif has been repaired.

At Khuldabād the buildings in Banī Begam's Garden have been further repaired and the roof of the Southern Bāradārī which had developed cracks has been grouted with cement and thoroughly conserved.

At Ellora the rain-water that flows down the hill close to Cave V was doing considerable damage to the cave particularly during the monsoon season. A drain has now been cut to stop the flow of water inside the cave. Repairs to the columns and walls have been done in Caves IV, VI, IX, X and XI. The mound of earth in front of the Rameswara (Cave XXI) has been removed and its exterior improved.

The Revenue Department had kindly invited the attention of the Department towards the repair of the Antūr Fort. This Fort was surveyed by the Department in previous years but owing to lack of approach recommendations could not be made for the repair of the Fort. Now as means of communications have improved the conservation of the important buildings of the Fort has been taken in hand and during the year under report they were cleared of rank vegetation.

At Ajanta, Caves IX, XIV and XIX required petty repairs, which have been done. The rock above the roof of the cell at the South-Western end of the court of Cave I had decayed and was threatening to fall down. It has been carefully fixed with clamps and cement and the danger of its slipping down averted.

The platform and railing between Caves III and IV was damaged by a landslip last year. It has been repaired during the year under report.

Rain-water had begun to percolate through the rock-roof of Cave III. The cracks have been grouted with cement and the roof made water-tight. Further, a drain has been cut to divert the flow of rain water from the top of the cave during the monsoon.

As the steps leading from the foot of the hill to the caves were fatiguing, particularly to ladies and persons of advanced age, a foot-path has been constructed along the slope of the hill in such a manner that the caves can now be reached without climbing any steps. As the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari had taken active interest in the construction of the foot-path it has been named 'HYDARI PATH' with the gracious permission of His Exalted Highness (*vide* Firman-i-Mubarak, dated the 1st Zul Hāj, 1357 H.).

As a result of the conservation of the frescoes in Caves XVI and XVII several subjects, which were absolutely dim and the identification of which was impossible, can now be made out with certainty. These subjects are being copied and it is intended to publish them finally in the Ajanta volumes.

His Excellency the President during his visit to Ajanta in Dai, 1347 F., was pleased to suggest that a narrow bridge be built over the Waghora river so that visitors may enjoy the scenery of the waterfall from this point. A proposal to this effect has since been sent by the Department to the Public Works Department.

There is another proposal to construct a dam across the Waghora which flows by the foot of the hill in which the caves are situated. The river dries up during summer and as a result much of the charm of the panorama is lost. By the construction of the dam a lake will be formed thus adding to the beauty of the environment.

The newly discovered cave at Bhokardan, referred to in last year's report, has been cleared of silt and debris which had accumulated therein through the neglect of centuries. As the cave is situated on a lower level than the bed of the river Khelna which flows by its side, it is proposed to build a strong masonry dam along the Western end of the court of the cave.

At Bidar the work that was taken in hand in 1346 F. has been completed during the year under report. In Hābshikot a flight of steps has been constructed to make access easy to the tomb of Shāh 'Abdul Malik 'Ulavī. The interior of the tomb has been cleared and the walls and roof which had developed cracks have been grouted with cement.

The Northern arch of the Madrasa of Mahmūd Gāwān has been thoroughly repaired and new *jali* screens in imitation of the old screens inserted in places where they had been destroyed. The roofs of the mosque and the hall behind it have also been repaired and the percolation of water stopped. The court of the Madrasa has been further cleaned, as a result of which the monument with its noble architecture and lovely tile decoration has become an attractive sight to the tourist as well as to the serious student.

At Aṣṭūr the interiors and the courts of the tombs of Aḥmad Shāh Walī, 'Alā'u-d-Dīn Baihmanī and Maḥmūd Shāh Baihmanī have been tidied and repaired. Steps are being taken to acquire and demolish the modern huts in the vicinity of the tombs which have been built in comparatively recent times.

Repairs have also been executed during the year to the tombs of 'Alī Barīd and Amir Barīd II. The total cost of the conservation work carried out at Bidar during the year has been Rs.16,752.

A systematic programme of repairs has also been carried out at Golconda and some of the Qutb Shāhī tombs which needed immediate attention have been conserved during the year under report. For example, the plaster of the dome of Ḥayāt Bakhshī Begum's tomb had completely decayed and rain-water had begun to percolate into the interior of the building. The plaster has been restored and the general condition of the building improved by such measures as the cleaning of the platform, the effacement of scribbings on the walls and the removal of grease patches and lamp-black stains in the interior of the building. Again, the Royal Mortuary which had fallen into disrepair through the neglect of centuries has been thoroughly cleaned and restored according to its original design. Petty repairs have also been done to several other tombs and neat *muram* roads have been laid out to each of them. The pinnacles of the domes of some of the tombs had fallen down and these have been replaced. The mosques adjoining the tombs have also been tidied up and repaired.

In the fort, several bastions which offered a good view of the defences have been conserved and their approaches improved. Amongst such bastions the Petla Burj deserves special mention. This bastion bears the famous gun of Aurangzeb called the Faṭḥ Raihbar which is mentioned in the Ma'āthir-i-'Ālamgīrī in connection with the siege of Golconda in 1688-89.* The Petla Burj commands an excellent view of the Qutb Shāhī tombs and also of the country around. The fortifications of the Citadel can also be studied with convenience from there. The Petla Burj is now approached by a motorable road which has been constructed from a point near the South-West end of the Katora Hanz. The road leads up to the top of the ramparts through a ramp which has a gentle slope.

Another bastion which has been repaired during the year is the Mūsa Burj. This bears the renowned gun of Aurangzeb, called the Azdaha Paikar. The inscriptions carved on this gun have been published by the Director of Archaeology in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1913-14. Formerly in the vicinity of this bastion a broken inscriptional slab was discovered which contained a partial account of the siege of Golconda in 1656 A.D. From the general sense of the inscription it was surmised that the missing text mentioned the fact that the Mughals were compelled to sue for peace owing to the death of Mīr Mīrān from a gun shot. During the repair of the bastion the missing fragment of the inscriptional slab was also found buried under debris. The text of the newly discovered fragment confirms the view regarding the cause of the suspension of hostilities and it further records that the bastion was constructed by Mūsa Khān under the orders of 'Abdulla Qutb Shāh as a measure of extra precaution against the

* The inscriptions carved on this gun are published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1913-14.

Mughal attack at that point. The pieces of the inscription have been joined together and set up at a suitable place along the Southern wall of the bastion.

The masonry of the bastion needed grouting and this has been done with due care by virtue of which the approach has been considerably improved. Besides, the approaches of the ramparts from this bastion to the Faḥ Darwāza, which are twenty feet wide, have been made motorable.

Inside the Citadel the Zenāna Palaces were overgrown with rank vegetation and wild trees and access to them had become impossible. The trees have been cut down and to stop further growth their roots have been treated with chemicals. Rank vegetation has also been removed and a passage has been laid out as a result of which almost all the historical buildings can now be reached. The flight of steps which connects the Bārādārī with the Zenāna Palaces has also been repaired. As the buildings inside the Citadel are by no means less attractive it will be possible to save them from further ruin if the measures proposed for their conservation are approved by Government and carried out at once.

The flight of steps which leads up to the Bārādārī from the main entrance of the citadel was also out of repairs and it has been set right during the year under report. The store-houses (Kothās) situated close to the flight of steps have also been repaired. The Quṭb Shāhī mosque which is half-way between the main entrance and the Bārādārī was repaired by the Department a few years ago, it has been further tidied up this year and the granary (Ambār Khāna), a little higher up, has also been repaired. On a bastion to the West of the mosque a gun of Aurangzeb has been discovered which bears an inscription and gives the date 1077 H. which is probably the year of the make of the gun. A path has been laid out from the North-Western corner of the mosque to the bastion so that visitors may be able to see the gun. To the South of the mosque is an arched opening in the Eastern wall of the Citadel which originally led to a staircase descending to the Zenāna Palaces. In comparatively recent times stones have been removed from the staircase, but the platform adjoining the arch affords a very good view of the fortifications and of the Zenāna Palaces. A railing with cement pillars has been set up at the edge of the platform so that visitors may enjoy the view from this point without any fear of their falling down.

The Bārādārī itself had fallen into a sad state of disrepair. Further, the visitors had disfigured the walls by writing their names with all sorts of material, and in some cases they had even scratched the plaster with knives. The floor of the building had also decayed. All these blemishes have been removed and the building thoroughly conserved.

Owing to the abundance of rank vegetation the old water supply system of the fort could not be easily understood but as it has now been cleared the visitors can see the reservoirs built at the various levels of the fort. Visitors may also notice in these buildings the arrangements for flushing and draining the excreta through clay pipes. The canal which supplies water from the Durug tank to the fort has also been repaired by the Department.

At Gulbarga three important monuments have been conserved during the year under report. The tomb of Chānd Bibī which was repaired in previous

years has been further repaired and its stone turrets, parapet walls, brackets and drip-stones, which had fallen down, have been restored in original style. The effect of the new work has been toned to match the colour of the stone used in the original construction of the building. The houses adjoining the tomb have been acquired and demolished as a result of which the concealed portion behind the modern huts has been exposed to view. Further measures are being taken to repair the Sarāi and to level the ground up to the old entrance which is situated at a distance of some 200 ft. from the tomb.

To the South-East of Ḥaẓrat Khwāja Banda Nawāz's Shrine there is a tomb of modest dimensions. Originally the building had beautiful tile-work on its Western and Northern walls, but it was concealed from view by lavish coats of whitewash laid during annual repairs. The Department employed its special mechanics to clean the tile-work and the task has been executed successfully. The designs contain some calligraphic devices representing texts from the Holy Qur'ān but no date has been found anywhere.

Repairs have also been done to the Haft Gumbāḍ. Ḥaẓrat Kamāl Mujarrad's Dargāh and mosque, and the Hīrapūr mosque. The work at the last-mentioned monument is still in progress.

To the North of the town of Gulbarga is situated the Langar-kī-Masjid, which is an important monument from an architectural point of view and to which reference has already been made in previous reports. The facade of this building which was badly damaged has been restored and the old design has been faithfully retained. The courtyard and the tombs attached to the mosque have been cleared of rank vegetation and the ground around the building has been levelled and steps are being taken to improve the site further.

During the year under report the Director of Archæology made a thorough survey of the inscriptions at Ajanta and Ellora. As a result inked rubbings and photographs of 40 inscriptions were prepared and Dr. N. P. Chakravarty, Ph.D., Government Epigraphist for India, was requested to decipher and edit the inscriptions for the Department. It is proposed to include the inscriptions of Ajanta in Part III of 'AJANTA' which is passing through the press. An important Vakataka inscription which was discovered a few years ago on a rock between Caves XXVI and XXVII has also been copied and arrangements have been made to publish it in the form of a separate monograph in the Hyderabad Archæological Series.

At Bhokardan an inscription was noticed on a pillar in the newly discovered cave. A rubbing of this inscription was sent to Dr. Chakravarty who has kindly deciphered it. The inscription is in Kannada-Telugu characters of the 9th century A.D. It reads 'Sri Utpattipidugu' which appears to be the name of a Telugu-Chola or Pallava chief as names ending in Pidugu are found in these two families.

In the domain of Moslem Epigraphy the Department has secured rubbings of the following inscriptions:—

- (1) Inscription from the Bari Masjid, Golconda.
- (2) Inscription from Ashrafi Masjid, Golconda.

- (3) Inscription from Chīnī Masjid, Golconda.
- (4) Inscription from Nūruddīn 'Arab's Dargāh, Golconda.
- (5) Inscription from Mulla Khayālī's Mosque, Golconda.
- (6) Inscription from Mustufa Khān's Mosque, Nayī Qabar, Golconda.
- (7) Newly discovered portion of Mūsa Burj Inscription, Golconda.
- (8) Inscriptions from Khalīfatur Raḥman's tomb, Fīrozabād, Gulbarga District.

The Director of Archæology has contributed articles on the following inscriptions of the Dominions to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* :—

- (1) Inscriptions from Mudgal.
- (2) Inscriptions from Taltam Fort.
- (3) Some New Inscriptions from Golconda and Hyderabad.
- (4) Two Mughal Inscriptions from Anād near Ajanta Ghat.
- (5) A Qutb Shāhī Inscription from Patancheru, Medak District.

In his capacity as Government Epigraphist for Moslem Inscriptions the Director edited the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for the years 1935-36 and contributed the following articles to the journal:—

- (1) The Bilingual Inscription of Qutb-ud-Dīn Khaljī from the Rasūl Khānījī Museum, Junagarh.
- (2) Inscription of Mubārak Shāh Khaljī from Jalor, Jodhpūr State.
- (3) An Old Urdu Inscription of Aḥmad Shāh II of Gujarāt.

During the year under report 2,491 coins were added to the cabinet of the Numismatics Department. Of these 70 are of gold, 486 of silver, 1905 of copper and 30 of alloy. In examining the coins already in the cabinet of the Museum an interesting coin of Aurangzeb bearing his 49th regnal year was discovered. The coin is unique as it has been minted at Hokrī. This is the only known coin from this mint. A detailed note showing the sources of acquisition and the metal of the coins appears in this report as Appendix K.

During the year under report the Hyderabad Museum made satisfactory progress. In the early part of the year the Museum was visited by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow. Her Excellency paid a high tribute to the collections of the Museum and to the scientific methods adopted in classifying and exhibiting the antiquities. The other members of the Viceregal party continued to visit the Museum for several days during their stay in Hyderabad.

In order to arouse interest in Art, an exhibition of Mr. Sarkis Katcha Dourian's reproductions of Iranian frescoes was arranged at the Museum premises. The original paintings are in Isfahan and Julfa and belong to the School of Riza 'Abbāsī.

At the request of Mr. Sarkis Katcha Dourian the Director of Archæology opened the exhibition. The function was attended by His Excellency the President and the Hon'ble Members of the Executive Council and by other high officials and nobles of Hyderabad. The exhibition proved a great success.

Some of the sculptures which were discovered in the excavations at Warangal were removed to the Hyderabad Museum for preservation. As these sculptures

comprised some beautifully carved pillars and ceiling stones they have been set up in the form of a Mandap in the Museum premises.

The scheme of the Art Gallery which had been receiving the attention of Government for considerable time was materialised during the year under report and the opening ceremony of the building was graciously performed by His Exalted Highness the Nizam. Some full size copies of the Ajanta frescoes were exhibited in the main hall and the paintings of the Deccan School and the illustrated MSS. of the Deccan were arranged in another room. A separate room contained the MSS. of the Holy Qur'ān some of which were of high artistic, calligraphical and historical value. The Department in view of its growing requirements had proposed to extend this building and the Government is now kindly considering the question of a larger Museum building at some suitable site.

The acquisition of exhibits for the Museum made steady progress and some MSS. purchased during the year under report deserve special mention. One of these is a copy of the Holy Qur'ān measuring 16" × 12", with pages lavishly sprinkled with gold. Between the lines of text is a Persian translation inscribed in red while lapis lazuli, gold and other mineral colours have been used for the decoration of the text and margins. According to the colophon the copy was written by Aḥmadī son of 'Abdul Hamīd of Aḥmadābād in 1089 H. (1678 A.D.) at the instance of a nobleman named Fazlullāh Khān. Another interesting MS. is a copy of the Shāh Nāmāh containing four illustrations, representing Akbar's School of Painting. The first page contains the royal seal which is legible but the date when the book was read by the royal owner is clear and it is 18th Shawwal, 41st regnal year. It is not improbable that the seal may be of Akbar's library. Another important MS. is Maḥẓan-i-Asrār, which contains three very beautiful paintings of Indo-Persian style.

Among Persian MSS. acquired during the year is a copy of Yūsuf Zulaikha of Maulāna Jāmī written by the renowned calligraphist, 'Alī-al-Kātib of Hirāt. This MS. bears the date Shāhūr Sann 965 (1556 A.D.) and contains six coloured illustrations in Persian style. Two MSS. are of great local interest as they contain very good paintings of the Deccan School. One of them is the Mathnawī of Mūlla Nau'ī popularly called, Soz-o-Gudāz. It contains six coloured illustrations representing the Bijapūr School. The other is the Mathnawī Husn-o-Ishq by Mir Ḥasan. The MS. is incomplete, but it contains thirty-nine paintings of late 18th or early 19th century. Six of them which represent scenes from the love story of Benazir and Badr-i-Munir have been mounted separately for exhibition.

Among the arms and weapons, a sword is very interesting. The hilt and the tip are inscribed in Nāgarī script and contain figures of Brahma, Vishnu, Siva and Bhishma, the renowned hero of Mahabharata. The inscription which is in gold deals with an eulogy offered by the hero on his death-bed, but the blade, which might have originally belonged to another hilt, contains the name of the manufacturer as 'Muḥammad of Egypt' and some other invocatory texts in Arabic. Out of the eight pieces of old China acquired for the Museum one is unique. It bears a double trident. Celadon pieces with this design are very rare.

The paintings acquired during the year represent several schools. Among them a leaf from a Persian MS. contains a very good painting of Akbar's School. The portrait of Nizām 'Alī Khān Bahādur deserves special mention for its delicate workmanship. Four paintings of the Deccan School mounted on wooden boards that once formed the sides of a box are of special interest. Though they belong to the late 18th or early 19th century, the skill with which they have been executed shows great mastery over the art. Government also have been pleased to present the Museum with a large set of Mr. Abdur Rahman Chughtai's paintings.

The popularity gained by the Museum during the last few years can best be judged by the list of high officials and members of the distinguished institutions that have visited the Museum during the year under report. The list is given in the detailed account of the working of the Museum, which is included in this report as Appendix I.

In addition to the publication of the Annual Reports for the years 1344 and 1345 Fasli the Department compiled the following publications:—

- (1) Annual Report for the year 1346 F. (1936-37 A.C.).
- (2) Key Notices of the Hyderabad Museum.
- (3) Guide Map of Hyderabad and Suburbs showing places of historical interest.
- (4) Hyderabad State: A Souvenir (revised edition).
- (5) *مدونان آثار قسہ* with illustrations. A paper read at the Jāmiā Millia, Delhi. By Mr. G. Yazdani, O.B.E.

The Director edited during the year Fasc. 4 and 5 of Vol. III of the *Shāhjahān Nāmāh* for the *Bibliotheca Indica Series* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

An important event of the year is that as the late Mr. James Fergusson's book on the Architecture of India has become rather out of date it was proposed by Sir John Marshall, the Ex-Director General of Archaeology in India, that he in collaboration with Mr. G. Yazdani may compile a History of the Monuments of India under the auspices of H.E.H.'s Government. The latter Government have welcomed the proposal and allowed Mr. Yazdani to collaborate with Sir John Marshall in the compilation of the proposed work.

During the year under review 125 volumes have been acquired for the library of the Department. Of these 18 volumes have been purchased and the remaining 107 have been received in exchange. A complete list of these volumes with their titles and authors' names is given in this Report as Appendix F.

Mr. M. Franswah, Photographer of the Department, prepared forty-one negatives. The titles and scales of the photographs are given in Appendix G. Photographs and Drawings

Khan Bahadur Mr. Sayed Ahmad, Artist-Curator of Ajanta, supervised the work of copying the frescoes at Ajanta for the Department's record and Mr. Muhammad Jalaluddin, Artist at Ajanta, prepared 15 colour copies and Mr. Nazir Muhammad prepared 21 copies. The titles and scales of these copies are given in Appendix H.

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The total expenditure on the conservation of monuments amounted to Rs.82,104-9-3 (B.G. Rs.70,375-5-7) during the year which compared with the figures for the previous year Rs.84,100-2-0 (B.G. Rs.72,085-11-7) show a decrease of Rs.1,995-8-9 (B.G. Rs.1,710-6-0). The detail of this expenditure is given in Appendix E.

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A sum of Rs.1,00,562-4-10 (B.G. Rs.86,196-3-3), has been spent during the year on the maintenance of the Department. The figures for the previous year under this head were Rs.1,00,670-14-11 (B.G. Rs.86,289-6-0). The detail of this expenditure is given in Appendix D.

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for

The Director in addition to his tours to Gulbarga and Ajanta in connection with the compilation of the volumes on the monuments of these places will also tour in the Raichūr, Gulbarga, Aurangabād, Atrāf-i-Balda, Medak and such other districts where excavation or conservation work of important nature is in progress and requires his personal inspection.

The Assistant Directors will tour in the Aurangabād, Warangal, Bidar, Nalgonda, Raichūr and other districts according to the requirements of the Department.

HYDERABAD-DECCAN,
19th June, 1940.

GHULAM YAZDANI,
Director of Archaeology.

*Proceedings of the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam
in the Judicial, Police, and General Departments (Archæological)*

D.O. No. $\frac{11}{4}$ Miscellaneous

DATED, HYDERABAD-DECCAN { 8th Shahirwar, 1351 F.
 { 14th July, 1942 A.C.

SUBJECT

Review on the Report on the working of the Archæological Department
for the year 1348 Fasli (1938-39 A.C.)

Personnel—There was no change in the personnel of the Department during the year under report. The Assistant Director, Mr. Syed Yusuf, who was deputed by Government to represent the Archæological Department in the 20th Session of the Congress of International Orientalists held at Brussels in September, 1938, returned to headquarters on 20th Ādhur, 1348 F. (25th October, 1938 A.C.).

Survey of Monuments—Great success attended the efforts of the Department. In the survey and excavation operations at Kallūr, near Raichūr, several finds of protohistoric, prehistoric and neo-lithic antiquities, throwing a flood of light on the Copper Age closely connected with the Stone Age in the Deccan, were unearthed. The Department also made the discovery of an interesting Āndhra site at Kondapūr, Medak District, and of a very ancient site—Togal Gudda near Etanoor—of great metallurgical importance.

Conservation—Effective measures for the preservation of frescoes in Cave XVII at Ajanta, prompt attention to the leaky roofs in Caves I, II and III, and some repairs and clearance executed at Ellora were the chief activities on the conservation side of the Department's work during the year. The Bibi-ka-Maqbara and several other important monuments like the tomb of Malik 'Ambar, 'Alī Barīd's tomb at Bidar and the Qutb Shāhī tomb at Patancheru also received their due share of attention.

Excavation—Accident and chance played a prominent part in the most outstanding discovery of the year at Kallūr. While blasting a boulder, the workmen accidentally came across three copper swords hidden under it, similar to those discovered at Fategarh in the United Provinces and referred to by Sir John Marshall in *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I. Besides the close resemblance of the finds at Kallūr with those of Maskī, Kallūr yielded some novelties such as a broken piece of a four-legged pottery jar and four terra-cotta pieces shaped like a top. There are some rare and precious pieces of perforated pottery also in the collection.

Other interesting and prehistoric sites discovered are a hill with huge boulders, called Yammī Gudda, situated towards the south of the Traveller's Bungalow. On some of the boulders of the hill there are life-like drawings of two bulls and a man, and in the cave at the end of a zig-zag path were found a few broken pieces

of pottery and broken crucibles. Indications of the latter having been used for some metallurgical operations were found, while a hill lower down yielded stone axes and flakes in considerable numbers.

The discovery of a mound at Kondapūr where digging operations yielded several pieces of polished and glazed pottery, artifacts and slag and an old Āndhra coin, connoting that the site belonged to the Āndhra period, and the exhuming operations at Togat Gudda, north-east of Etnoor which yielded specimens of pottery, quartzite pounders and potsherds testifying to the site having once been the settlement of metallurgists (details of which appear in the Report) are among the important excavation works conducted by the Department during the year.

Numismatics—During the year under report, 18,190 coins were added to the Department's cabinet amongst which the one Āndhra coin from Kallūr and another from Kondapūr deserve scrutiny.

Museum—The Museum won the appreciation of many distinguished visitors such as H.H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, H.H. the Maharaja of Chitral, H.H. the Maharaja of Datia, the Hon'ble the Resident in Hyderabad, the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Leonard and Lady Woolley, and others, and maintained steady progress.

The Museum was further enriched by the addition of several valuable specimens of MSS., sculptures and paintings, the notable among them being the sculpture of a female Jaina figure from Māhūr, a monolithic sculptured arch from Dichpalli and a broken piece of a copper axe from Kallūr.

Expenditure—The total expenditure on the conservation of monuments during the year under report amounted to about Rs.40,500, as against Rs.82,104 of last year, thereby showing a decrease of Rs.41,604, whereas a sum of Rs.1,10,042-1-3 was spent on the maintenance of the Department, showing an increase of Rs.9,479-12-4 from that of the preceding year.

In conclusion, Government are pleased to record their appreciation of the substantial and good work done by the Department during the year under report under the able guidance of Mr. Yazdani and the sustained efforts of his subordinate officials.

(By Order)

(Sd.) M. AZHAR HASAN,

Secretary to Government,
Judicial, Police, and General Departments.

Copy forwarded to:

- (1) The Sadr-ul-Milham of Peshi to His Exalted Highness.
- (2) The Secretary to His Excellency the President of the Executive Council.
- (3) The Secretary to Government, Political Department.
- (4) The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
- (5) The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
- (6) The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
- (7) The Director, Archaeological Department.
- (8) The Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Jarīda*.

Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad

for the year

1348 F. (1938-39 A.C.)

There was no change in the personnel of the Department during the year Personnel
under report. The Director, Mr. G. Yazdani, O.B.E., although on Special Duty had to do the major portion of the office routine in addition to devoting a considerable time to the compilation of 'AJANTA', Vol. III, and various other publications. The Director remained on privilege leave for 2 months from 12th Farwardin to 11th Khurdad, 1348 F., and the Assistant Director, Mr. Syed Yusuf, remained on privilege leave for 4 months from 11th Farwardin to 10th Amardad, 1348 F. Mr. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad, Curator, Hyderabad Museum, officiated for the Director during his absence on leave.

Mr. Syed Yusuf, the Assistant Director, returned from Europe on 20th Ādhur, 1348 F. (25th October, 1939 A.D.), where he was deputed to attend the XXth Congress of International Orientalists held at Brussels in September, 1938, (*vide* the Department's Annual Report for 1347 F.). The Lantern Lecture on Paithan Excavations delivered by Mr. Yusuf before the Archæological Section of the Congress was very much appreciated by the audience and the lecture was reproduced in the *Journal of Indian Art and Letters*, Vol. XII, No. 2, of the India Society, London. The lecture has been included as Appendix A.

The Director toured in the Bidar and Medak Districts for 9 days for the Tours
supervision of conservation and excavation works which were in progress in those districts and the Assistant Directors, Messrs. Syed Yusuf and Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad, toured in the Atrāf-i-Balda, Aurangabād, Raichūr and Warangal Districts for 71 and 15 days, respectively. The details of the tours of the Director and the Assistant Directors are given in their diaries published in this report as Appendices B, C and D.

Several new monuments of considerable archæological and historical importance were surveyed during the year in the Atrāf-i-Balda, Aurangabād, Raichūr, Warangal and Gulbarga Districts. The monuments deserving special notice are described below:— Survey of Monuments

Kallūr, a village in the Mānvī Taluq of the Raichūr District, attracted the Department's attention during the year under report. While blasting a boulder on one of the hills around Kallūr, the local waddars discovered three copper swords concealed under it. The swords were made over to the Revenue authorities who passed them on to this Department. The Director of Archæology realising the importance of the swords (Plate V b) and finding great similarity

between them and those discovered at Fategarh in the United Provinces, of which mention has been made by Sir John Marshall in *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, Page 614, Plate X, deputed Mr. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad to survey and investigate the site. The report submitted by him is as follows:—

'Kallūr lies at a distance of thirteen miles from Raichūr on the road to Gingera. The present village is surrounded on all sides by granite hills, excepting the east and derives its name from the abundance of the boulders on the adjoining hills.* The land to the east of the village is level and good for cultivation. It has a population of 4,500 souls and boasts of a 'Travellers' Bungalow. The site where the swords were discovered is situated on the south-eastern corner of a hill called Pir Bannu's hill and is at a distance of about a furlong from the Travellers' Bungalow. The hill consists of boulders with myriads of crevices between them. All these crevices were investigated but more swords could not be found. The village and the hill around are full of antiquities and an attempt is made below to describe them in reverse order going back from the latest period to the earliest. The present village, which is a modern outcrop, is surrounded by an old wall which from its technique of construction appears to belong to the 13th or 14th century architecture, but the five gateways are of Muslim period. Two of them are not much used and have no names. The other three are named after the towns to which they lead and are called Mānvī Darwāza, Kalmalla Darwāza and Raichūr Darwāza. The gateways are more or less in a ruined condition but the last one or the Raichūr Darwāza has still got massive pillars and walls intact. The superstructure has been pulled down in recent times by the local people to construct a Chaudī in the village. It contained a wooden inscription in Canerese according to which the gateway was built by Āgha Khusrau, the well-known 'Ādilshahī dignitary. The inscription now forms part of the ceiling of the Chaudī. The village has two mosques but they do not deserve any mention. The Īdgāh which is to the north of the village is a small and beautiful edifice representing early Muslim Architecture.

'There are six temples in and around the village. Hanumān temple which is to the south of the village is a modern building with no architectural merit. But outside the temple there are two beautiful old pieces of sculpture one representing Ganesh and the other the "Saptamātrika" or the seven mothers. The other temple is called Markandeshwar. It is situated to the west of this village and is at the foot of Polanma hill. This temple seems to be the oldest shrine in the village. The entrance to the temple is through a square structure 20 feet each way with an opening towards the east and the other towards the west. The roof is supported by four walls on four sides and in the centre by four pillars which are at a distance of 8 feet from one another. The pillars have modest carvings upon them. Passing through this entrance we get into the main temple which faces the east and stands upon a platform about four feet high from the ground level, the base of which is covered with bas-reliefs representing floral, animal and ob-scene subjects. Between the main temple and the entrance

* In Canerese 'K' means boulder and 'ūr' means place.

is a "Stambha" or a monolithic pillar about 30 feet in height. The main temple consists of a hall 25 feet by 25 feet. The middle portion of the ceiling is supported by four pillars 9 feet apart from one another. Between the pillars and the roof are thick stone beams which divide the ceiling into nine rectangular panels. Each panel has been built with two layers of triangular slabs surmounted by a square slab. The hall has stone flooring and the space covered by the four pillars is paved with a single slab measuring 9 feet by 9 feet. The pillars are of black polished stone and their carvings show very good workmanship. The hall stands on a plinth about 3 feet high the margins of which are carved with animal figures and floral designs. The hall had two more openings, one to the south and the other to the north, but these openings are now blocked. To the west of each of these openings is an old Canerese inscription which has been copied and arrangements are being made to get them deciphered. To the west of the hall is a vestibule about 5 feet deep and 10 feet broad leading to an antechamber which is 8 feet north-south and 10 feet east-west. The antechamber faces a natural rock which might have been in worship long before the temple was built but the rock has been subsequently used as a base to support the present *linga*. The superstructure of the temple excepting the Sikhara seems to have been built in Baihmanī or 'Ādil Shāhī period, as is obvious from the turrets, the friezes and other Muslim motifs.

'As is generally the case with Hindu structures the foundations of this temple were not strong enough to sustain the heavy weight which they had to bear. As a result the building is showing signs of decay at several places, particularly the pillars inside the hall have submerged about 6 inches deep and have disturbed the flooring.

'To the north of Markandeshwar temple at a distance of about a furlong and a half is a small temple in which an image of Kālī locally known as Kāramma has been enshrined. It is worshipped by goldsmiths although the priest happens to be a Brahmin.

'The fourth shrine which is situated to the east of Markandeshwar is not in use and does not claim any attention. The fifth temple called Polammal Gudī is situated in the western part of the village. Polamma is considered to possess powers to dispel the evil effects of smallpox. The sixth temple called Venkateswar Gudī is situated to the west of the village Chaudī. It is out of worship and does not claim any notice.

'Besides the inscriptions mentioned in connection with the village Chaudī and the Mārkanadeshwar temple there are three more inscriptions in the village itself but they do not appear to be *in situ*. One of the records has been fixed opposite Kāramma's temple. The other inscription is carved on a piece of sculpture representing an elephant and is at present in the Lingāyat Mutt of the village. The last inscription is lying close to the well which is to the west of the Chaudī. In addition to the above inscriptions there are three more which are at present lying in a field belonging to one, Rasūl Sahib. All these inscriptions have been copied and arrangements are being made for their decipherment and publication. Kallūr antiquities of the period covered by history cannot be dispensed away

without a remark to the large and well-built wells which are abundant at Kallūr due to the fact that the area is extremely saline and water is very scarce. Five of the wells which are very spacious have flights of steps leading to their base and have been built of solid masonry and nobody knows when they were constructed. The largest well is 50 feet by 50 feet on the surface and about 120 feet deep and contains sweet water (Plate XV a).

Returning to the protohistoric and prehistoric antiquities of Kallūr we find that the present village and its temples exist upon an old mound which shrouds in it the relics of an earlier age. In the north-western part of the village a big portion of the mound has been cut by rain-water, and also by the villagers in order to obtain earth for the construction of their houses. The total length of this section is 300 feet and its depth about 20 feet. It is extremely instructive as it has exposed to view varieties of old wall constructions, some of them being built of small boulders and mud while the others of rubble and mud. In some cases the thickness of the walls is about 4 feet. At this place considerable traces of early iron smelting have been found and some artefacts and stone-axes have also been collected.

Another interesting prehistoric site lies to the south of the 'Travellers' Bungalow. It consists of a small hill. On one of its eastern boulders which is about 50 feet higher than the ground level figures of two buffaloes have been engraved. Advantage has been taken of the level surface of the boulder which is 12 feet by 12 feet and faces the east. Both the animals face the south and each of them covers a space of about 4 feet by 4 feet. The outline which is one inch broad has been incised a quarter inch deep. This boulder has specially been selected for the purpose as it commands a high position and is almost inaccessible and safe from vandalism but this in itself would have made the work extremely difficult without the help of an artificial scaffolding. It is due to the drawings of these buffaloes that the hill has been named "Yammī Gudda".* To the north of this boulder is another boulder upon which two bulls have been engraved but they are not visible from the foot of the hill. Both animals face the north and the one which is in front is being driven by a man who is holding a long stick in his hand. The man and the bulls are full of life. The figure of man is about a foot in height and the bull about 9 inches. The other bull is of a larger size and is about one foot 6 inches high. The humps of the bulls are very marked. As we climb further up through the boulders we reach a small natural opening which can be entered with some difficulty. After going about 10 feet by a zigzag passage we reach the interior of a cave which is nearly a rectangle measuring 16' × 10' × 9'. The cave was thoroughly examined and signs of old habitation were discovered in it. In a corner were found a few broken pieces of pottery and extremely soft earth mixed with ashes and broken pieces of crucibles. Coming out of the cave and going further up we reach a flat area which is rather uneven. In the north-eastern corner is a ring about 20 feet in diameter full of sand and ashes and pieces of slag; crushed quartzites and mealing stones were found by its side.

To the south is a natural cave bigger than the one noticed above. This cave also yielded pieces of broken pottery. Climbing the highest point of the hill we reach a level ground about 50 feet by 50 feet which also contains traces of an ancient metallurgical site. To the west of this is a big cave which has an opening 10 feet by 8 feet but inside it is much more commodious than the cave described above. Pieces of quartzite, iron ore and iron slag were discovered here in great abundance. Proceeding towards west and descending from the hill we notice another circular area about 24 feet in diameter covered with ashes, stone pebbles, slag and potsherds. To the south-west of this at a distance of a few feet is a queer rough stone about 4 feet by 4 feet which has assumed the shape of a big saucer as ores had been crushed and pounded on it for a long time. Traces of copper oxide were very prominent on this stone. At a distance of 50 feet from this place due east and on a much lower level is another cave which according to local tradition was in occupation of a Gosavi about 45 years ago. He seems to have added some walls and niches to this cave. The hill yielded stone axes and flakes in considerable quantities. To the south of this hill is a vast area containing traces of ancient metallurgy and prehistoric antiquities. Trial excavations were conducted at this site and it proved to be very fruitful. The excavation and the finds have been described in this report under the heading "Excavations". Among the finds discovered at this site an Andhra coin and a broken piece of a copper axe deserve special mention.

'There are three more sites near Kallūr where neolithic and early metal age antiquities have been discovered. One of them is to the north-west of Pīr Bannu's hill. The other site is close to the hill called Kempan Gudda. This hill is composed of laterite earth and might have supplied ample ore to the early metallurgists.

'*Togal Gudda*—Another site surveyed during the year under report is Togal Gudda. This deserted settlement of ancient metallurgists is situated to the north-east of Etnoor, a village 18 miles from Raichūr on the road to Ling-sugūr. It is a small hill containing a large number of caves. There is ample evidence on the site to show that it remained a metallurgical site for a long time. Ashes, pottery, slag, crushed quartzite, pounders and potsherds were found in great abundance all over the area and also inside the caves. I approached the site from the east on which side is a small modern temple in which an image of Hanu-mān has been installed. Going from the temple straight towards west and reaching the foot of the hill, if we face the east, we notice a big boulder high up on the hill. The top portion of the boulder has a projection about 3 feet wide. Below the projection is a space 8 feet by 4 feet which is nearly level. This space is covered with ancient drawings in red ochre. The drawings have suffered considerably from the inclemencies of natural agencies but some portions of the drawings are still quite distinct particularly in the centre a deer being attacked with a spear is quite intelligible and is full of life. To the north of this boulder is another which has a crocodile or a lizard drawn upon it. The head of the animal has suffered very much but the body is quite distinct and marked. This figure has been painted in red. To further north at two more

places there are remains of other drawings in red ochre but unfortunately they have become very indistinct.'

Kondapūr— During the year under report an interesting mound has been discovered by Mr. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad at Kondapūr, a village in the Kalabzūr Taluq of Sangareddy District. Kondapūr is situated at a distance of 41 miles north of Hyderabad. To approach the site one has to drive 37 miles on the Bidar road where a cart-track branches on the left to Kondapūr. The Director of Archaeology paid a visit to this site and thoroughly examined it. The mound rises to an average height of 25 feet from the ground level and covers an area of 84 acres and 16 *guntas*. It seems to be an important site of old habitation and although it has been under cultivation for a very long time traces of protohistoric and neolithic settlement were picked up from the surface. Pieces of polished and glazed pottery, artifacts and slag were scattered over the surface and continuations of brick structures were detected at places where the mound has been cut by rain-water. The size of the bricks is 17"×10"×3". The Department has submitted a proposal to Government for the acquisition of this mound and the matter is receiving most sympathetic attention. As soon as the area has been acquired excavations will be started on the site and it is hoped that the operations will yield most valuable discoveries. Among the surface finds an Āndhra coin is very suggestive and it is quite likely that the site may belong to the Āndhra period.

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At Ajanta the campaign of the conservation of the frescoes and the repairs to the caves continued as usual. The most important measures carried out during the year relate to the preservation of the frescoes on the walls, pillars and ceiling of Cave XVII. It is gratifying to note that during the operations in this cave the Jātaka of the bear has been scientifically cleaned for the first time. The fresco is painted on the space between the two windows lying immediately to the right of the door as we enter it, and was quite indistinct previous to the cleaning operations. The subject has been so very skilfully cleaned and treated that almost all the details of the picture are now clearly noticeable.

In addition to the above, the rock-roof of caves I, II and III which were badly leaking and the repairs of which were started in 1348 F. and mentioned in that year's report, were further carried and similar repairs were executed during the year under report to the roofs of the verandahs of Caves XVI and XVII. These measures were of the utmost importance for the protection of the caves as well as for the preservation of the frescoes themselves.

Apart from the above, new steps, pathways and parapets were constructed to afford an easier approach to Caves XXI, XXII and XXIII. The platform and steps opposite Caves XXII which were badly decayed were also renovated and the work has been carefully designed to be in keeping with the original.

The old electric power generator which was installed some twelve years ago for lighting the caves was constantly getting out of order. The old generator has been replaced during the year by a new generator and the cables to the various caves have been replaced by new ones and the entire series of caves provided

with electric equipment. This has placed the electric system of the caves on a sound and satisfactory basis.

At Ellora the work of the clearance and general repairs of the caves was carried out as usual.

At Aurangabād the measures adopted for the conservation of the Bibi-ka-Maqbara deserve special mention. As the preservation of this edifice would entail an enormous expenditure the Department has drawn up an extensive scheme for its thorough conservation and the expenditure will be spread over several years. During the year under report the environments of the monument were cleared of the debris and rank vegetation which were surrounding it for centuries and patches of plaster were restored to the portions of the enclosure wall where the old plaster had peeled off. The masonry of the roof and pillars as well as of the *chajjas* of the pavilion of the north-western minaret of the mausoleum had cracked in places as a consequence of which these members were threatening to fall down any moment. The masonry of the structure was strengthened by means of cement grouting and R.C.C. *chajjas* were replaced for the original ones of stone, but great care was observed to give the repaired portion the tone and effect of the original structure.

The newly constructed bridal path leading to the Aurangabād Caves was repaired after the seasonal rains and new masonry steps with a parapet on either side were erected at points where the ascent had become difficult.

The masonry of the basement of the Chāwal Darwāza at Aurangabād was showing signs of disintegration. Underpinning with dressed masonry and pointing and grouting were done to make the structure sound.

At Khuldabād repairs were carried out to several monuments, noteworthy among which are the following:—

(a) *Tomb of Murtuza Nizām Shāh*.—Rank vegetation and debris surrounding the monument were removed and the masonry, wherever it was loose, was grouted with cement.

(b) *Tomb of Malik 'Amber*.—Rank vegetation surrounding the building was eradicated and the enclosure wall which had disappeared at several points was rebuilt and cement pointing was done to the fissures in the masonry of the wall. The work is still in progress.

(c) *The tomb of Siddī 'Abdūr Raḥmān*.—Rank vegetation around the building was eradicated and cracks and fissures in the masonry were grouted.

(d) *Tomb of Siddī Karīma*.—Rank vegetation on and around the building was eradicated and the cracks in the masonry were grouted.

(e) *The unidentified tombs opposite the Dargāh of Ḥazrat Muntajibuddīn*.—General clearance of rank vegetation and debris surrounding the buildings was effected and petty repairs were executed to the tombs. The work is still in progress.

Apart from the above, general clearance and petty repairs were executed to the tombs in the premises of the Dargāh of Ḥazrat Bahāuddīn and minor repairs were carried out to the main gateway of Khuldabād.

At Bidar the flooring of the platform of 'Alī Barīd's tomb, which had become uneven due to the passage of time and inclemencies of weather, was repaired and levelled. The graves under the dome of the tomb were also thoroughly repaired. The mosque near the tomb of Qāsim Barīd was also considerably conserved. The cracks on the roof and walls of the mosque were filled in and the masonry of the arches and the floral decoration of the facade were repaired. The courtyard in front of the mosque was levelled and the plinth of the building was also reconstructed.

The tomb of 'Abdulla Maghrabī to the north-west of 'Alī Barīd's tomb, also required considerable repairs. Patches of plaster were restored where old plaster had disappeared from the wall surfaces and pointing was done to the cracks and crevices of the dome. Three concrete trellis-screens were inserted in the openings of the western side of the tomb, and the surrounding area was tidied up.

General repairs were also carried out to the tomb of the wife of Hazrat Kunj Nishīn.

The tomb of Bandagī Bibī required considerable repairs. The western wall of the building had almost totally disappeared and the dome was also damaged. The western wall and half of the dome had therefore to be constructed anew and the cracks in the other half of the dome were grouted.

The tomb of Hazrat Nizāmuddīn, on the third mile of the Bidar-Naubād road, was also badly in need of repairs. Cracks in the dome and walls of the building were filled in and patches of plaster were applied where old plaster had peeled off. The surroundings of the building were also cleaned.

At Naubād itself (5 miles west of Bidar) the Dargāh of Qāzī Shamsuddīn was thoroughly repaired. The building was plastered inside and out and a new platform was constructed all round the building to give it a neat setting.

At Ashtūr the tombs of 'Alāuddīn and Maḥmūd Shāh Bahmanī were generally repaired and neat concrete *jālīs* were inserted in the walls and openings of the tombs. The area to the north of these tombs was cleared of the debris and rank vegetation.

At the Madrasa of Maḥmūd Gāwān plaster was restored to the walls of the hall behind the mosque. The work has been carried out in a most skilful manner.

At the fort the heaps of the debris on either side of the Takht and Chīni Mahalls were cleared and a neat running platform was constructed against the western front of the latter Mahall and this imparts considerable strength to the building apart from lending it an imposing appearance.

The Quṭb Shāhī tomb at Patancheru which has been described in the Report for 1940 F. has been conserved during the year under report. The building was overgrown with rank vegetation and was showing signs of decay being neglected for a very long time. The department arranged for its clearance and the cracks of the dome and the ceiling have been thoroughly grouted with cement and concrete. The plinth upon which the mausoleum stands had experienced considerable vandalism at the hands of the local people but the department has replaced and restored the plinth to its original condition.

The inscription on this tomb has been edited by the Director of Archæology in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for the year 1935.

In previous years the Department had executed petty repairs to Mons. Raymond's tomb. Owing to lapse of time the plaster had peeled off at several places and the approach to the monument required immediate attention. All these have been effected with as much care as possible.

At Gulbarga the domes of the Haft Gumbaḍ had become leaky. The cracks and fissures were grouted with cement and concrete. There is an old Īdgāh to the south-east of Chor Gumbaḍ. The structure is in an advanced stage of decay and it is rather difficult to conserve the whole structure but its central portion which includes the Mihrāb and which is in a comparatively better state of preservation has been conserved thoroughly.

The activities relating to the survey of Kallūr have been described in this Excavations Report under the head 'Survey of Monuments'. In the face of the tempting surface finds four localities of this site can be strongly recommended for excavation in future, namely,

- (1) The site to the south of Yammīgudda,
- (2) The slopes of Agsargudda,
- (3) The site around Kempman Gudda, and
- (4) The site between Polammagudda and Pīr Bannū's hill, otherwise called Anantgiri.

Mr. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad, who was deputed to excavate and investigate the sites, reported as follows :—

'The site to the south of Yammīgudda attracted my attention first because the surface was covered with ashes, pieces of pottery, flakes, stone implements, pieces of painted pottery in much the same way as in Sultan Muhammad's field* at Maskī. Wherever rain-water had cut the field it could be easily determined that the layer of ashes was about a foot thick. The site had one more advantage for metallurgists. It is its nearness to a small perennial stream which flows towards the south. As it was the month of Amurdād and the time at my disposal was only about a week I made it a point not to tap a highly tempting site lest I may be detained there for a longer period than I could afford. I also avoided such portions of the site that may be totally disappointing. The area selected by me for that work was quite close to the south-eastern corner of Yammīgudda. An area, 30 feet by 30 feet, was first selected and it was divided into nine equal parts for the purpose of recording. They were alphabetically named A to I. All that could be collected from the surface was taken hold of and then excavations were started. Up to a depth of 6 inches ashes mixed with sand were found but below that level up to a depth of 2 feet pure ashes were discovered. In block D an old furnace was discovered and in order to expose the furnace completely the area under excavation was extended by 10 feet due south. Some finds close to the furnace are of exceptional interest to pre-historians. A broken piece of copper axe was found in block B. A lump of copper-

* For a description of the field please see *Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad*, for 1345-46 Fasli.

pyrites was found in block H. (Plate XII *b*). A lump of iron ore containing mica in enormous proportion was also found. All these things were discovered within a radius of 5 feet from the furnace and speak of a Copper Age closely connected with Stone Age. The copper finds at Kallūr are a great landmark in the history of pre-historic Deccan. Sir John Marshal, the Ex-Director General of Archaeology in British India, remarks on page 614 of the *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, that "Copper implements, on the contrary occur in relatively large quantities and over a wide range throughout Northern India, from Hoogly in the East to Baluchistan in the West", and further he says on page 615 of the same volume, "In Southern India there was no Copper Age".

'Recent research has exposed some Copper finds in Southern India but before the Kallūr discovery they were never found closely associated with Stone Age implements. The close association of a broken piece of the copper axe and other articles of copper in close association with late stone antiquities opens a new chapter in the field of pre-historic study. It is, however, extremely difficult at this stage to surmise whether the use of copper was known in the Deccan prior to the use of iron. Even in Northern India where implements and other articles of copper have been discovered at several sites this question has not yet been finally decided. Notwithstanding the great similarity between the finds of Kallūr and those of Maskī it may be remarked that generally speaking stone beads and chank articles were found at Kallūr in a comparatively smaller quantity. But in the field of pottery Kallūr yielded some novelties. For instance, a broken piece of a four-legged pottery and four terra-cotta pieces shaped like a top are among the articles discovered in the excavated area at Kallūr. Some pieces of perforated pottery discovered at Kallūr are also remarkable for their holes. The pieces seem to have been bored from both sides as the holes are broader at the ends and narrower in the middle.'

The Director of Archaeology contributed the following articles on the inscriptions of the Dominions to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* :—

Five new inscriptions from the Bidar District.

In his capacity as the Government Epigraphist for Moslem Inscriptions he edited the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for the years 1937-38 A.C. and contributed the following articles to the Journal:—

- (1) *Inscription of Sultān Balban from Bayāna, Bharatpur State.*
- (2) *Inscription of Ghiyāth-ud-Dīn Tughluq from Asrawa Khurd near Allahabad.*
- (3) *Two Persian Inscriptions from the Provincial Museum, Lucknow.*
- (4) *Some Muslim Inscriptions from the Madras Presidency and Orissa.*

During the year under report 18,150 coins were added to the Cabinet of the Department. Of these 7 are of gold, 719 of silver, 8,684 of copper and 8,770 of lead. The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society presented one gold, one silver and three copper coins. The Director of Industries, Central Provinces, Nagpur, presented four silver coins and the Central Museum presented 30 silver coins. The Sardar Museum and Sumer Public Library, Jodhpur, presented two copper coins.

One Āndhra coin discovered at Kallūr and another at Kondapūr deserve special mention. Besides, the 8,770 lead coins are of exceptional interest as they seem to have been discovered in a hoard of treasure trove. They are of an unpublished variety but from their metal and type appear to have been minted during the Āndhra period or under Āndhra influence. The coins are under scrutiny and the results will be published shortly.

During the year under report the Hyderabad Museum made considerable progress and continued to attract greater attention. The institution was visited by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir, His Highness the Mehtar of Chitral, His Highness the Maharaja of Datia, the Right Honourable Sir Akbar Hydari, The Hon'ble Sir Claud Gidney, the Resident in Hyderabad, and Sir Leonard and Lady Wooley who all paid a glowing tribute to the Museum. Besides, the Harvard University had deputed Mr. Eugene C. Worman Junior, a Sheldan Travelling Fellow, to the Hyderabad Museum in order to study its Prehistoric Collection.

In order to stimulate interest in Art, an Exhibition was held, under the joint auspices of this Department and the Osmania University, of thirty-four tempera and water colour paintings prepared by Messrs. Nicholas and Svetoslav Roerich.

Among the exhibits acquired are some very good pieces of paintings, sculpture, manuscripts and arms and weapons. Of the paintings four Mughal and two Persian miniatures represent a high standard of art. In the field of sculpture a female Jaina figure which was lying uncared for at Mahūr has been removed to the Hyderabad Museum. Another addition to the gallery is that of a monolithic sculptured arch measuring 11 feet 7 inches in breadth and having an altitude of 6 feet 6 inches. This arch and the two pillars which supported it have been removed to the Hyderabad Museum from Dichpalli. Among the manuscripts acquired for the Museum two copies of the Holy Qur'ān deserve special mention in view of their calligraphy and illumination. One of them was written by Muhammad Murād of Lahore while the other by Muhammad Husain son of Muḥī of Herāt. The binding of the latter manuscript is a good specimen of workmanship and contains embossed and incised designs in gold. Another manuscript which contains Chapter IX of the Qur'ān is important for its calligraphic devices and also for the lavish use of mineral colours in its decoration. Two copies of Riāz-ul-Inṣhā and an unpublished manuscript which contains letters written by the Bahmanī Minister, Maḥmūd Gāwān of Bidar, have been acquired and arrangements are being made to get this manuscript edited. Among the illustrated manuscripts a copy containing the love story of Prince Bahrām and the Princess Aqīlbānū deserve special mention. It contains 101 illustrations of the Deccan School of the later 18th or early 19th century. Some of the paintings show excellent workmanship. About eight pieces have been added to the Arms and Weapons collection and five to the Old China section.

The proposal regarding a suitable building for the Hyderabad Museum is receiving deep consideration of Government and it is strongly hoped that it will soon be materialised.

Library During the year under review one hundred and thirty-five volumes have been acquired for the library of the department. Of these 31 volumes have been purchased and the remaining 104 have been received in exchange. A complete list of these volumes with their titles and author's names is given in this Report as Appendix G.

Photographs and Drawings Mr. M. Franswah, Photographer of the Department, prepared 107 negatives during the year under report. The titles and scales of the photographs are given in Appendix H.

Mr. Muhammad Jalaluddin, Artist, prepared four tracings of the frescoes of Ajanta for the Department's record. The titles and scales of these copies are given in Appendix I.

Expenditure on Conservation The total expenditure on the conservation of monuments amounted to Rs.40,500-6-11 (B.G. Rs.34,714-10-5) during the year. The detail of this expenditure is given in Appendix F.

Expenditure on the maintenance of the Department A sum of Rs.1,10,042 (B.G. Rs.94,321-12-5) has been spent during the year on the maintenance of the Department. The figures for the previous year under this head were Rs.1,00,562-4-11 (B.G. Rs.86,196-3-3). The detail of this expenditure is given in Appendix E.

The expenditure on the maintenance of the Hyderabad Museum amounted to Rs.19,845-6-6 (B.G. Rs.17,010-0-11) during the year. The detail of this expenditure is shown in Appendix O.

Tour Programme 1349 F. Pro- for The Director, in addition to his tours to Gulbarga and Ajanta, in connection with the compilation of volumes on the monuments of these places, will also tour in the Raichūr, Gulbarga, Aurangabād, Nalgonda, Atrāf-i-Balda, Medak and such other districts where excavation or conservation work of important nature is in progress and requires his personal inspection.

The Assistant Directors will tour in the Aurangabād, Warangal, Bidar, Nalgonda, Raichūr, Ādilabād and other districts according to the requirements of the Department.

GHULAM YAZDANI,
Director of Archaeology.

HYDERABAD-DECCAN,
30th November, 1940.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OF
HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

1349 F.
(1939-40 A.C.)

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*Proceedings of the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam
in the Judicial, Police, and General Departments (Archæological)*

D.O. No. $\frac{12}{5}$ Miscellaneous

DATED, HYDERABAD-DECCAN { 8th Shahriwar, 1351 F.
14th July, 1942 A.C.

SUBJECT

**Review of the Report on the Working of the Archæological Department
for the year 1349 Fasli (1939-40 A.C.)**

Personnel Mr. Ghulam Yazdani continued to be the Director of the Department during the year under review.

Survey of Monuments Several important surveys were carried out in the Atrāf-i-Balda, Aurangabād, Raichūr, Warangal, Gulbarga and Nalgonda Districts. Traces of an old town and some sculptures of the Jaina faith were discovered in the village of Chilkūr in the Atrāf-i-Balda District. A noteworthy discovery in the Warangal District was that of a temple at Ailoni, with a massive compound wall representing the Kākatiya style of construction. Two more Kākatiya temples were discovered not far from the Great Temple at Pālampet whilst several pre-historic sites containing cairns and avenues were discovered in the Nalgonda and Warangal Districts. Owing to the discovery of a number of prehistoric sites every year a scheme for the preservation of scientific and comprehensive survey of all such relics of the past is under the consideration of the Government.

Conservation -Amongst the important monuments conserved during the year under review were the frescoes at Ajanta, the Bhokardan Cave, and some caves at Ellora where some necessary repairs were also carried out. The Maqbara of Rābia Daurāni at Aurangabād and its surrounding garden as well as the conservation of the Fort Buildings at Bidar received due attention of the authorities.

Epigraphy and publications -About 12 inscriptions of the Bahmani, Quṭb Shāhī and Mughal Kings were discovered in the State which have been edited in the Journal of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* and steps have been taken to preserve them.

Government are pleased to note that the building belonging to the late Colonel Meadows Taylor at Shorapur is to be converted into a Guest House and that a museum is to be established which would comprise of a small collection of local prehistoric antiquities and the relics of the Colonel himself, with a view to perpetuating his memory. In this connection the reprinting undertaken by the Director of Colonel Meadows Taylor's papers on the Prehistoric Antiquities of Nizam's Dominions would prove of immense use to those interested in the subject.

Numismatics—Out of the 10,288 coins added to the cabinet of the Department during the year under review, 14 were of gold, 877 of silver, 6,695 of copper and

the remaining of alloy. A lot of 2,700 lead coins were purchased by the Department.

Expenditure—The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Department for the year under review was Rs.95,766-6-2 as against Rs.1,10,042-1-3 of the preceding year while Rs.88,803-9-7 and Rs.20,135-0-0 were spent on the conservation of monuments and the maintenance of the Hyderabad Museum, respectively.

In conclusion, Government are pleased to note the progress of the Department under the Director.

(By Order)

(Sd.) M. AZHAR HASAN,

*Secretary to Government,
Judicial, Police, and General Departments.*

Copy forwarded to :

- (1) The Sadr-ul-Milham of Peshi to His Exalted Highness.
- (2) The Secretary to His Excellency the President of the Executive Council.
- (3) The Secretary to Government, Political Department.
- (4) The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
- (5) The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
- (6) The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
- (7) The Director, Archaeological Department.
- (8) The Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Jarida*.

Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad

for the year

1349 F. (1939-40 A.C.)

There was no change in the personnel of the Department during the year **Personnel** under report. The Director, Mr. G. Yazdani, O.B.E., remained on Special Duty throughout the year but he attended to all the important works of the Department besides devoting himself to the compilation of special monographs, such as 'AJANTA', Vol. III, and various other publications.

The Director toured in the Bidar, Aurangabād, and Gulbarga districts for **Tours** 50 days for the supervision of conservation and excavation works which were in progress in those districts and the Assistant Director, Mr. Syed Yusuf, toured in the Atrāf-i-Balda and Warangal districts for 8 days, and Mr. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad, the Assistant Director and Curator, Hyderabad Museum, toured in the Warangal, Atrāf-i-Balda, Bidar, Gulbarga, Nalgonda and Nizamabād districts for 75 days. The details of the tour of the Director and the Assistant Directors are given in their diaries published in this Report as Appendices A, B and C.

Several monuments of considerable archæological and historical importance **Survey of Monuments** were surveyed during the year in the Atrāf-i-Balda, Aurangabād, Raichūr, Warangal, Gulbarga, Nizamabād and Nalgonda districts.

During the year under report the village of Chilkūr in the Āsafnagar Taluq of Atrāf-i-Balda district was surveyed. 'Traces of an old town which might have flourished in or about the eighth century A.D. have been discovered at this place. Most of the finds, particularly the sculptures and inscriptions, belong to the Jaina faith. The sculptures are lying scattered and among them an image of Mahavira in standing posture is of considerable interest. Unfortunately, it is broken into three pieces but all of them are lying quite close to each other. It has been carved out of a granite block of pinkish colour and represents extremely beautiful modelling. Close to this image is a small mound consisting of brick bats and rubble. Excavations at this place may yield some interesting finds. As the inscriptions and the images are not *in situ* and as they are lying in an extremely neglected condition the Government has been moved to grant permission for the removal of these antiquities to the Hyderabad Museum.

Nizāmabād.—Upon information received from the Tahsildar, Nizāmabād, Mr. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad, the Assistant Director and Curator, Hyderabad

Museum, was asked to survey the old mud fort at Nizāmabād which is locally named as 'KOT'. The following is the text of the report submitted by him:--

'At a distance of about a mile to the West of the modern town of Nizāmabād is an old mud-fort covering a roughly circular area, about three furlongs in diameter. The mud-walls may belong to pre-Muslim period. But the two entrances, one to the East and the other to the West are in early Muslim style of Deccan architecture. They are built of masonry and the walls tapering on the outside are reminiscent of the Tughluq architecture. The area is a Government property and during the course of excavating its Northern walls thirteen Jaina images have been discovered. As the Hyderabad Museum has an important collection of Jaina images and as a portion of the Museum has been reserved exclusively for their exhibition, these newly discovered images have also been transferred to the Museum. At this spot some traces of construction have also been discovered. The site has been declared as preserved area and the Department may take up systematic excavations at this place at some suitable time.'

Sagar. This old city of historical importance lies at a distance of 6 miles south of Shāhpūr, in the Gulbarga district. Inscriptions of the Baihmanī and 'Ādil Shāhi reigns have been discovered at this place in great numbers. These have been edited by Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, O.B.E., Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad, in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for the year 1931-32.

During the year under report the Jāmi Masjid and the tombs of Ankūs Khān and his relations were surveyed by the Department. The Jāmi Masjid is situated to the west of the old city wall. It is a building representing early 'Ādil Shāhi architecture. The prayer-hall measures 116 ft. north to south. The roof is flat excepting in the centre where a dome rises to a height of 15 ft. above the roof. The facade which faces the east, has pointed arches excepting in the centre, where the monotony is broken by a cusped device. Each corner of the hall is flanked with a small minaret which rises about a foot above the parapet wall in the early Baihmanī style. To the east of the hall is an extensive courtyard, each side measuring 116 ft. It is enclosed by means of a wall about 16 ft. high including its turreted parapet. This enclosure has an entrance from north. The courtyard contains a few old graves.

The above-mentioned mosque, which may be about four hundred years old, now stands in need of considerable repairs. The roof has several crevices which have to be thoroughly grouted and the whole of the upper plaster of the top requires renovation. The western and eastern parapets of the prayer-hall which have partly disappeared are to be restored. The flight of steps leading to the top is to be replastered. The floor of the prayer-hall and the plaster of the walls is still intact, but here and there it requires patch-work.

The flooring of the courtyard has been very much damaged by constant use. It has to be replastered with proper arrangements for the draining of rain-water. The eastern parapet of the courtyard requires considerable repairs.

To further west of the Jāmi Masjid at a distance of about a mile is a group of old tombs belonging to the 'Ādil Shāhi period. The most imposing among

them is the one of Ankūs Khān which stands upon a square platform, each side measuring 123 ft. It is built of solid masonry and is 4 ft. higher than the ground level. The tomb represents the style of early 'Ādil Shāhī period and is square in plan, each side measuring 37 ft. from inside. The square structure rises to a height of about 30 ft. above which the dome rises to a further height of 30 ft. The entrance to the tomb is in the centre of the southern wall.

Warangal.—Two more Kākatiya temples have been discovered at a distance of about 3 furlongs from the Great Temple at Pālampet. These are different from those that have been described in the *Memoir* (No. 6) on the Pālampet Temple—*A.S.I.*

By far the most important of the finds in the Warangal District is the discovery of a temple at Ailoni, a village at a distance of about 15 miles from Warangal. This temple has a double compound wall which is extremely massive and represents the Kākatiya style of construction. The outer compound wall which has been very much disturbed has three entrances, one in the centre of each side wall excepting the western. These entrances are copies of the gateways that stand in the heart of the Warangal Fort. There is a 7 ft. long inscription set up on a platform and is carved on all the four sides. There is a small inscription on the tank bund of Ailoni. The inscription and the temple in all probability belonged to the Kākatiya period.

In the Nalgonda and Warangal districts several more prehistoric sites Exploration containing cairns and avenues have been discovered. At Yelleshwaram in the Nalgonda district a site has been discovered where a Buddhist stupa might have existed in or about the first century B.C. The two limestone pillars still *in situ*, with traces of Brahmi script on them, have led to this assumption. The site is awaiting some preliminary work in the shape of excavation. In view of the number of fresh prehistoric sites that are being brought to light year by year Government are favourably considering a scheme regarding a scientific and comprehensive survey and at the same time for the protection of all such remains in the Dominions.

Gulbarga.—During the year under report the Hon'ble Sir Theodore Tasker, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Member in charge of the Revenue Department, had planned a tour in the south-western parts of the Shorapur Division, which is not easily accessible. Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, O.B.E., Director of Archæology, and Mr. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad, the Assistant Director and Curator, Hyderabad Museum, arranged a visit to these places and availed themselves of the facilities provided by Sir Theodore Tasker's visit. The Hon'ble the Revenue Member had also received a note from Dr. Mahadevan of the Geological Department, regarding the prehistoric sites in this area. Some of the sites had been already surveyed by the Archæological Department while the rest had been previously described by Colonel Meadows Taylor in Vol. III of the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* and in Vol. XIV of the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. Unfortunately, copies of these journals are not easily available now. The Director of Archæology has contrived to secure these copies and is arranging to reprint them in the form of a book. It is hoped that this

book will serve not only to immortalise the memory of the celebrated author but it will also give an opportunity to the students of prehistory to avail themselves of the researches made by Col. Meadows Taylor in this field.

Hanamsāgar Avenues.—This extensive field of avenues, which is 6 miles from Rājankallūr, is situated in a large circular valley surrounded by hills. It contains about two thousand boulders arranged in parallel lines. On the southern side is a rectangular construction, measuring 100 ft. by 95 ft. This is a novel feature which had not been noticed up to now in the prehistoric remains of the Deccan. The field was covered under extensive wild growth. Some of the trees that had sprung close to the base of the boulders threatened to displace the boulders. A systematic eradication of all the trees was taken in hand and the roots of the trees were destroyed by means of chemicals.

At Rājankallūr a rectangular construction has been discovered to the east of the cromlechs. It measures 40' x 35' and had even escaped the notice of Colonel Meadows Taylor. It appears that since the visit of Colonel Meadows Taylor considerable damage has been done to the ancient remains at Rājankallūr, some of which had actually disappeared while the remaining were in the process of gradual decay. The fields containing the remains had been leased out to cultivators but thanks to the generous help of Sir Theodore Tasker, the Hon'ble Revenue Member, some of the fields containing these relics have been now transferred to the Archaeological Department. Besides, an attempt has been made to restore and preserve them in a scientific manner. The disturbed slabs have been restored to their original position and the crevices in the laminated slabs which had been formed by the inclemencies of natural agencies were carefully injected with cement solutions.

The Ivathalli avenues, to the south-east of Shāhpūr, appear to have received least damage. But to the great regret of archaeologists and particularly prehistorians, the field of avenues at Shākapūr, to the north-west of Shāhpūr hill, has received the worst fate of all. The damage done to it by the *addlars* during the construction of the road is irreparable. Many of the boulders that formed part and parcel of the ancient cemetery have been unknowingly turned into concrete. At this place two elongated blocks of granite have been noticed measuring 28' and 15', respectively. Their forms and positions convince one that they were once set up as 'menhirs'. They appear to have escaped the notice of Col. Meadows Taylor, for in his learned article we do not find any mention of them.

At Ajanta the campaign of the conservation of the frescoes and the repairs to the caves continued as usual. The most noteworthy among the works carried out during the year are as follows:

- (1) Repairs done to the pillars and side-walls of the verandah of Cave I. The repairs were executed in R.C.C. stained to match the original colour.
- (2) The two pillars of the ante-chamber in Cave I were also repaired with R.C.C.
- (3) The rock-slab of Cave I was made water-tight by means of cement grouting and catch-water drains were constructed to remove rain-water.

- (4) Repairs were executed to the pillars and side-walls of Cave II.
- (5) The pillars in the right-hand cell of Cave II were also similarly repaired.
- (6) The rock-roof of Cave VI, which had badly decayed, was made water-tight, the cracks and fissures being grouted and the larger gaps filled in by means of cement concrete. A large masonry prop was also erected to support the enormous weight of the over-hanging rock.
- (7) The facade of Cave IX, which was showing signs of disintegration, was treated with cement plaster stained to match the colour of the original.
- (8) The facade of Cave XIII was damaged by the effects of a water-fall. The facade has been restored in strict accordance to the original, and arrangements have been made to divert the course of the water-fall.
- (9) The newly discovered frescoes on the ceiling of the central hall of Cave XVII were cleaned and preserved.
- (10) The original courtyard of Cave XIX has been exposed to view by excavating and clearing the debris in front of the cave.
- (11) The pillars in front of cave XX, which were decayed, have been repaired and strengthened by means of R.C.C.
- (12) Excavations in front of cave XXVI revealed an old water-cistern, wherein several earthen pots and an inscribed slab were discovered. Pots of this type have been represented in several frescoes at Ajanta.
- (13) Excavations were carried out in Cave XXVII by virtue of which two new cells were exposed to view for the first time. Old bricks, earthen pots and fragments of ivory bangles were collected during the course of clearance.
- (14) Clearance work is in progress in Cave XXVIII.

Another important monument conserved during the year is the Bhokardan Cave. The masonry embankment which protected this underground excavation from the waters of the adjoining stream had been washed away by the seasonal rains, and the enclosure wall surrounding the cave was also damaged. The embankment and the enclosure wall were rebuilt and the cave was generally repaired and cleaned.

At Ellora the following important works were carried out for a satisfactory conservation of the caves:—

- (i) Rank vegetation and debris were removed from the tops of the caves as well as the passages leading to the various caves after the seasonal rains, and sand and *muram* was spread on the passages and courtyards.
- (ii) Much cutting and levelling has been done to the roads between Cave XVI and the Buddhist Group and the other road in front of Cave XXIX. This has rendered the roads very easy for motor traffic.
- (iii) The sculptures in Caves II, X, XII, XIV, XVI and XXIX were cleaned with chemicals, and *muram* was spread in the courtyards of the caves.

- (iv) Guardstones, painted black and white, were put up for the safety of visitors at various places—e.g., along the edge of the platform opposite Cave I, at the corner of the passage leading to Cave XXIX, along the rapid slope of the passage to the Indra Sabha and various other places.
- (v) The courtyard of Cave II was levelled and a new parapet was constructed around the water-tank adjoining the cave.
- (vi) The courtyard of Cave V was levelled and the big gap in the staircase of the cave was filled up by means of cement concrete. Cement grouting was also done to the rock-roof and the side-walls of the cave.
- (vii) The gaps in the side-walls of Cave X were filled up and the steps were repaired to make the approach easier.
- (viii) Several important repairs were executed to Cave XVI (Kailasa). The ground opposite the cave was levelled and a new masonry platform was constructed under the *Nem* tree to afford shelter to visitors. The parapet around the water-tank was reconstructed. The drains of the courtyard were dug deeper to remove rain-water. The entrance was improved and the flooring levelled by means of lime concrete. The gaps in the shaft of the northern *Dīpān* were filled in with cement concrete. The uneven floors of the galleries surrounding the main central shrine were levelled and the fissures in the panel depicting scenes from the Rāmāyana were filled in with liquid cement. The steps, doors and windows of the main shrine were repaired and underpinning was done to the masonry of the walls at various places.

At Khuldabād the gaps in the enclosure wall of Malik 'Ambar's tomb were made good by means of stone masonry, and pointing was done to the masonry joints of the walls and a strong masonry buttress was erected along the exteriors of the three existing walls. Petty repairs were executed to the tombs of Siddi 'Abdur Raḥmān, Siddi Karīma and other tombs in the vicinity.

At Daulatabād the fortifications along the moat adjoining the Mahākot Gate were repaired and the courtyard inside the Gate was levelled after the seasonal rains and a masonry drain was constructed for the removal of rain-water.

The series of five arches in front of the Mahākot Gate were repaired. The rubble filling in one of the blind arches was removed and the other arches were made structurally sound. Some of the selected specimens of old guns and other pieces of ordnance that were once used for the defence of the fort have been exhibited here for the benefit of visitors. Two stone effigies of elephants which were found in the vicinity were also set up on either side of the inner arch of the gateway.

Necessary repairs were executed to the main gateway of the Kāla Kot. The roof of the gateway was originally supported on wooden lintels which had badly decayed. The lintels were replaced by R.C.C. ones and cement pointing was done to the brick masonry joints of the arch.

Similar repairs were done to the Chīnī Maḥall. The heaps of debris to the east of the entrance of the Maḥall were removed and the gaps in the walls of the structure were made good and cement pointing was done to the masonry joints and patches of cement plaster were applied to the facade. The original ramp adjoining the Chīnī Maḥall was without any protection. A running parapet, 108 ft. long, was constructed along the ramp to afford protection to visitors.

The steps leading to the Mendha Top (Ram's head Gun) were repaired and an iron railing was put up for the safety of visitors. New steps were also constructed in the area between the Mendha Top and the old iron bridge. This has made the access much easier. Repairs were also executed to the steps of the old subterranean passage.

Petty repairs were executed to one of the tombs opposite the Dargāh of Ḥazrat Bahā'uddīn at Daulatabād.

At Aurangabād the scheme for the conservation of the Maqbara of Rābia Daurānī and the restoration of the Mughal Garden surrounding it, referred to in previous reports, was further carried during the year. In this connection the huge heaps of debris lying opposite the entrance were cleared. This affords a neat setting to the Maqbara and has rendered the view more impressive. The gaps in the Southern enclosure wall were filled in by means of stone masonry and plaster was restored where it had peeled off. Similarly, the bastions, turrets, coping and other parts of the enclosure wall were restored in strict accordance to the original. The vast expanse of the original stone pavement opposite the main entrance, concealed for centuries underneath a thick layer of mud, was exposed to view for the first time and it was rendered sound and strong.

The gaps in the brass studs and plates of the door-leaves of the entrance were restored in accordance with the original work, and the floral paintings on the walls and ceiling of the interior of the entrance which were concealed under dust and soot were cleaned, by virtue of which several new patterns were brought to light. Patches of lime plaster, stained to match the colour of the original, were applied to the plinth, the mausoleum and the four corner minarets. Another important work carried out was the removal of moss gathered for centuries on the wall surfaces. The steps of the double staircase leading to the mausoleum were repaired and the doors of the adjacent chambers were also repaired in strict accordance to the original. Repairs of a very delicate nature were carried out to the north-western minaret. Large and dangerous cracks had developed in the roof and arches of the domed canopy of the minaret. The cracks were skilfully grouted and the entire masonry of the structure including the *chhajjas* and the balustrades were almost entirely renovated. But great care was taken to see that the repairs do not change the original aspect of the structure. In addition to these works many other petty repairs were executed to the building and the work is still in progress.

At Bidar the campaign of the conservation of the Fort buildings made a steady progress. The eastern enclosure wall of the Chīnī Maḥall was consolidated by the construction of an eight feet wide buttress similar to the one constructed

last year towards the west and the south. The broken edging of the flooring of the Mahall was restored in accordance with the original and the breach in the western wall of the Takht Mahall was filled up by the construction of a strong stone masonry wall. The debris in the western courtyard of the Takht Mahall was cleared and the entire area was thoroughly levelled and covered with *muram*. The flooring and arches of the subterranean chambers below the Muṭhamman Burj have been neatly repaired and the decorative edgings of the foliated cistern in the Takht Mahall have been restored by means of cement plaster stained to match the colour of the original stone edgings.

At Farh Bāgh the terrace and the dome of the mosque showed dangerous cracks which were carefully grouted and the damaged flooring of the verandah was also repaired. The steps leading to the mosque were treated with *muram* and given a neat and strong edging. The platform in front of the mosque was repaired and a low parapet wall, about 3 ft. high, was constructed to the west of the entrance to arrest the ingress of cattle.

In the group of the mausolea of the Baridi kings, the flooring of the platform of the tomb of 'Alī Barid, which was damaged in the northern and western sides, was restored and patches of plaster were applied to the arches on the northern and western sides of the tomb. The construction of a new compound wall has been started around the tombs of Qāsim Barid II and other Baridi potentates and this work will be continued in future years.

The battlemented compound wall and flooring of the plinth of Hazrat Multāni Bādshāh's Dargāh were repaired in parts and this work will also be continued in future years.

At Hanamkonda the lawn and the garden of the Thousand Pillared Temple were greatly improved. The large well in the temple premises which was silted up was cleaned and the water supply to the garden improved. The big hall to the north-west of the temple was cleared of the big heap of debris which was lying there for centuries.

The fortifications of the Warangal Fort have been cleaned of rank vegetation and as many as eight large temples, six smaller temples and two mandaps and one Ambār Khāna which were filled with debris and covered with rank vegetation have been thoroughly cleaned and taken under the protection of the Department. Among these the Viṣṇu Gudi, Nāla Sambhu Gudi and Lanjaputra Gudi deserve a special mention.

At Pālampet two new temples were further discovered in the jungle. They are in addition to those that have been described in the Memoir on the Pālampet Temples. Steps are being taken to construct new approaches to these temples, and also to clear and conserve them.

Similarly, the temple situated on the eastern embankment of the lake has also been cleaned and conserved for the first time.

The work of conserving the ancient monuments at Gulbarga made steady progress. Several monuments of outstanding importance have received due attention. Among these Firoz Shāh Bahmani's tomb has been considerably repaired. Owing to neglect of centuries its plaster had pebed off at several

places and the stucco work had considerably decayed. The parapets had fallen down and the minarets and arches required restoration. All these repairs have been executed paying due attention to the original style of the monument. Another important monument is the Langar Mosque. Repairs were done to this mosque in past years. During the year under report further repairs have been done and nearly all that required immediate attention has been attended to. The mosque has now been restored to its pristine glory and the area around has been cleared of rank vegetation and debris. Further steps have been taken to clear the area around Chānd Bibī's Gumbad of the huts and ugly looking houses which had cropped up, and the adjacent Sarā'i has also been attended to.

The tomb of 'Alāuddīn Ḥasan was repaired by the Department in previous years but as the tomb is held in great respect by the visitors and the local people further attention was paid during the year. As a result the flooring of the tomb and the platform have been restored and the approaches to the tombs of the early Baihmanīs have been reconstructed during the year under report.

Apart from the above, repairs were executed to the three new monuments taken under the control of the Department. One of them is Shaiḡh-ka-Rauza—a saint's tomb. The saint lived in about the 14th century A.D. The tomb and some of the buildings in its vicinity belong to the period of the early Baihmanīs but the massive pillared entrance which stands to the east of the monument was erected by Yūsuf 'Ādil Shāh. This structure stood in need of considerable repairs owing to its neglect for centuries. During the year under report steps have been taken to arrest further decay by carefully filling up the fissures and grouting the cracks. It has been cleared of the modern accretions and the unauthorised dwellers have been made to evacuate the building.

The next monument is Qalandar Khān's Tomb, a building representing early Baihmanī architecture. This imposing monument was overgrown with rank vegetation which has been scientifically eradicated and patch-work has been done at several places.

There is a small tomb to the north of the Rauza-i-Buzurg and is locally known as that of Pīr Hoṣhyār. The dome of the building had cracked and threatened to fall. Steps have been taken to fill up the cracks with cement and concrete and it is hoped that the dome will now last for several years to come.

In the Hyderabad State some twelve inscriptions of the Baihmanī, Quṭb ^{Epigraphy} Shāhī and Mughal kings have been discovered by Mr. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad, Curator, Hyderabad Museum. Three of these inscriptions have been edited by him in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1937-38, and the rest are included in the ensuing number (1939-40) of the same journal. Of the three inscriptions, referred to above, two are carved on the guns of Aurangzeb, now mounted on the bastions of Golconda Fort. The names of these guns are قلعه شکن (Fort Destroyer) and آتش بار (Fire Ejector) and they were made by Muḥammad 'Alī 'Arab several of whose guns are mentioned in contemporary history in connection with the siege of Golconda. The third inscription is carved on a mosque in the same fort and mentions the name of Ibrāhīm Quṭb Shāh who ruled from

1550-8 A.D. The inscription is in Persian and the style of writing is Thulth of an elegant type.

Of the nine inscriptions included in the ensuing number of the *Epigraphia Indo-Medica* the most important are two Bahmani inscriptions found at Bābapūr in the Nizāmābād District of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions. They record the erection of bastions in 802 H., during the reign of Mahmūd Shāh Bahmani who ruled from 1522-1518 A.D., by a State dignitary named Sikandar Khān. Of the three other Bahmani inscriptions that have been studied in the ensuing number two were found on tombs and one on a loose tablet now lying at the Jāmi Masjid at Pārtūr. Another inscription of considerable interest found in the Hyderabad State belongs to the Nizām Shāhī Kings and records the date of the erection of the tomb of a general named 'Abdulla Zamān Shāh. The tomb is built of grey stone (trap?) and its *jālī* screens are of very attractive designs.

A systematic survey for new inscriptions has been made in the Warangal District where the following inscriptions have been discovered:—

- (1) An inscription in the Ailoni Temple.
- (2) A small inscription on the tank bund: Ailoni.
- (3) Two inscriptions at Raipad, 26 miles from Warangal.
- (4) Two inscriptions at Kondiparti, 5 miles from Warangal.
- (5) An inscription at Murepalli about 30 miles from Warangal.
- (6) One inscription at Rājputwādi at Hanamkonda.

Special attention has been paid to the preservation of inscriptions which were not *in situ* and lying uncared for. Steps have been taken to remove them temporarily to Shitāb Khān's Hall in the Warangal Fort from where they will be removed to the Hyderabad Museum. As a result an inscription lying opposite the Shambu Gudī in the Warangal Fort, another outside the Fort lying in Khān Sāhib's garden, a third lying on the Mukarram Jāhi Road, Mathwāda, and a fourth lying on the Narsampet-Mathwāda Road and the fifth inscription discovered at Rājputwādi, Hanamkonda, have been removed to Shitāb Khān's Hall.

Numismatics

10,288 coins were added to the Cabinet of the Department. Of these 14 are of gold, 877 of silver, 6,695 of copper and the remaining are of alloy. A note on the coins acquired appears as Appendix K in this report. Another lot of 2,700 lead coins (Āndhra?) of the same variety as those referred to in last year's report has been purchased. This lot will be helpful in studying and examining the coins of this variety.

Museum

The work of collecting specimens for the Museum has made considerable progress during the year. The prehistoric section has been enriched by the presentation of flakes and artefact by the Hon'ble Sir Theodore Toller. These have been very carefully picked up by him during his tour to various places. Mr. Kalimullah Qadri, H.C.S., the Divisional Officer at Nirmal, has also presented a number of artefacts from different parts of the Adilshāh District. Further, some fine pieces of sculpture have been removed from Nizāmābād to the Hyderabad Museum. Prof. Sitaram Ray of the Oriental University College has presented a piece of sculpture representing Siva and Parvati. Three paintings in tempera colour

by Mr. Roerich have been added to the Picture Gallery. Apart from these, considerable additions have been made to the various sections of the Museum.

It has been proposed that the building which was built by Colonel Meadows Taylor at Shorapur—now known as Taylor Manzil—be preserved as a monument commemorating the memory of the Colonel who has not only rendered important military service to the country but has also earned distinction as a celebrated archaeologist. Steps are being taken to turn this building into a Guest House and to establish a Museum wherein the relics of the Colonel will be housed and also to have there a small collection of local prehistoric antiquities in which Colonel Meadows Taylor was deeply interested.

In pursuance of a proposal to establish a Museum of local prehistoric antiquities in Taylor Manzil at Shorapur, Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, O.B.E., Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad, has collected Colonel Meadows Taylor's 'Papers' on the Prehistoric Antiquities of the Nizam's Dominions and has arranged to get them reprinted in book form. These articles had first appeared in the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* for 1851 A.D., and in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, Vol. XXIV, Part III. They had been published at so remote a time that now they have been totally forgotten and even the copies of the journals containing these articles were not available. The proposed book will, therefore, be of immense use to those who are interested in prehistory.

During the year under review one hundred and seven volumes have been acquired for the Library of the Department. Of these 34 volumes have been purchased and the remaining 73 have been received in exchange. A complete list of these volumes with their titles and authors' names is given in this Report as Appendix F.

Mr. M. Franswah, Photographer of the Department, prepared 118 negatives during the year under report. The titles and scales of the photographs are given in Appendix G.

Messrs. Muhammad Jalaluddin and Nazir Muhammad, the Artists at Ajanta, prepared ten copies of the frescoes of Ajanta for the Department's record. The titles and scales of these copies are given in Appendix H.

The total expenditure on the conservation of monuments amounted to Rs.88,803-9-7 (B.G. Rs.76,117-4-7) during the year. The detail of this expenditure is given in Appendix E.

A sum of Rs.95,776-7-2 (B.G. Rs.82,094-1-6) has been spent during the year on the maintenance of the Department. The figures for the previous year under this head were Rs.1,10,042 (B.G. Rs.94,321-12-5). The detail of this expenditure is given in Appendix D.

The expenditure on the maintenance of the Hyderabad Museum amounted to Rs.20,135-0-0 (B.G. Rs.17,258-9-1) during the year. The detail of this expenditure is shown in Appendix N.

The Director, in addition to his tours in the Aurangabād and Bidar Districts, in connection with the compilation of volumes on 'AJANTA' and 'BIDAR', will also tour in the Atrāf-i-Balda, Gulbarga, Medak, Aurangabād, Bidar and such

Publications

Photographs and Drawings

Expenditure on Conservation

Expenditure on the maintenance of the Department

Tour Programme 1350 F. Pro for

other districts of the Dominions where excavation or conservation works of important nature are in progress and require his personal inspection.

The Assistant Directors will tour in the Aurangabād, Atrāf-i-Baldā, Bidar, Warangal, Muhibbunagar, Osmanabād, Bid, Raichūr, Gulbarga, Medak and other districts according to the requirements of the Department.

HYDERABAD-DECCAN.

15th January, 1942.

GHULAM YAZDANI,

Director of Archaeology.

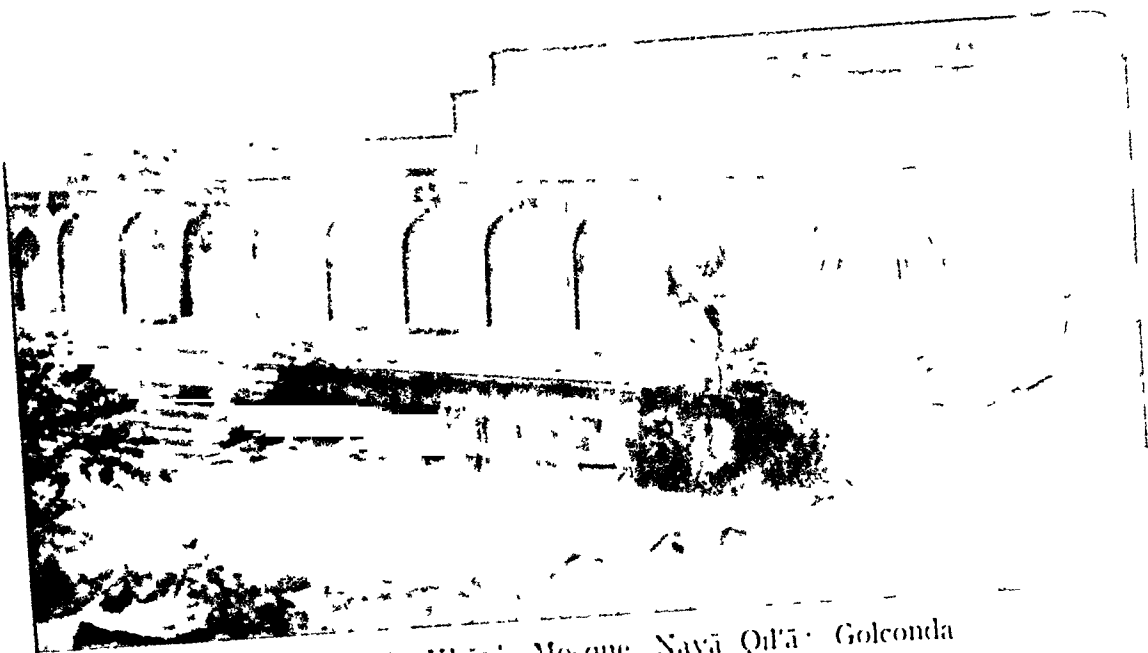
ILLUSTRATIONS



(a) Newly constructed approach to Petla Burj: Golconda



(b) Fortifications near Petla Burj, Golconda: after conservation



(a) Mustafa Khān's Mosque, Nayā Qil'ā · Golconda



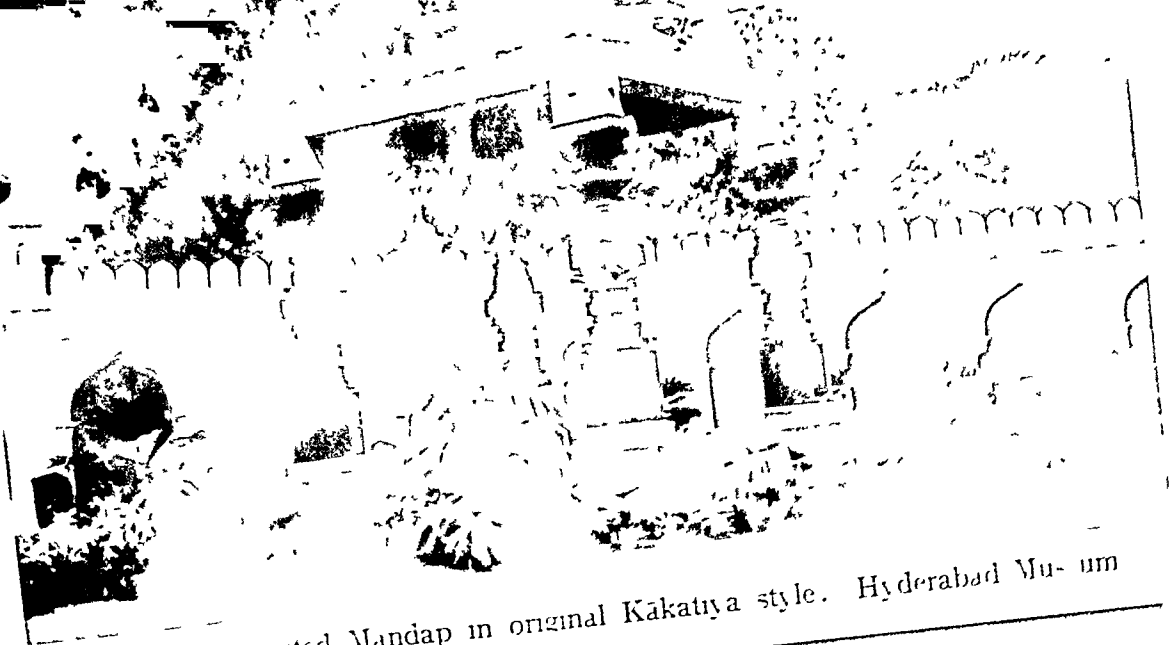
(b) Mulla Khayālī's Mosque, Nayā Qil'ā: Golconda



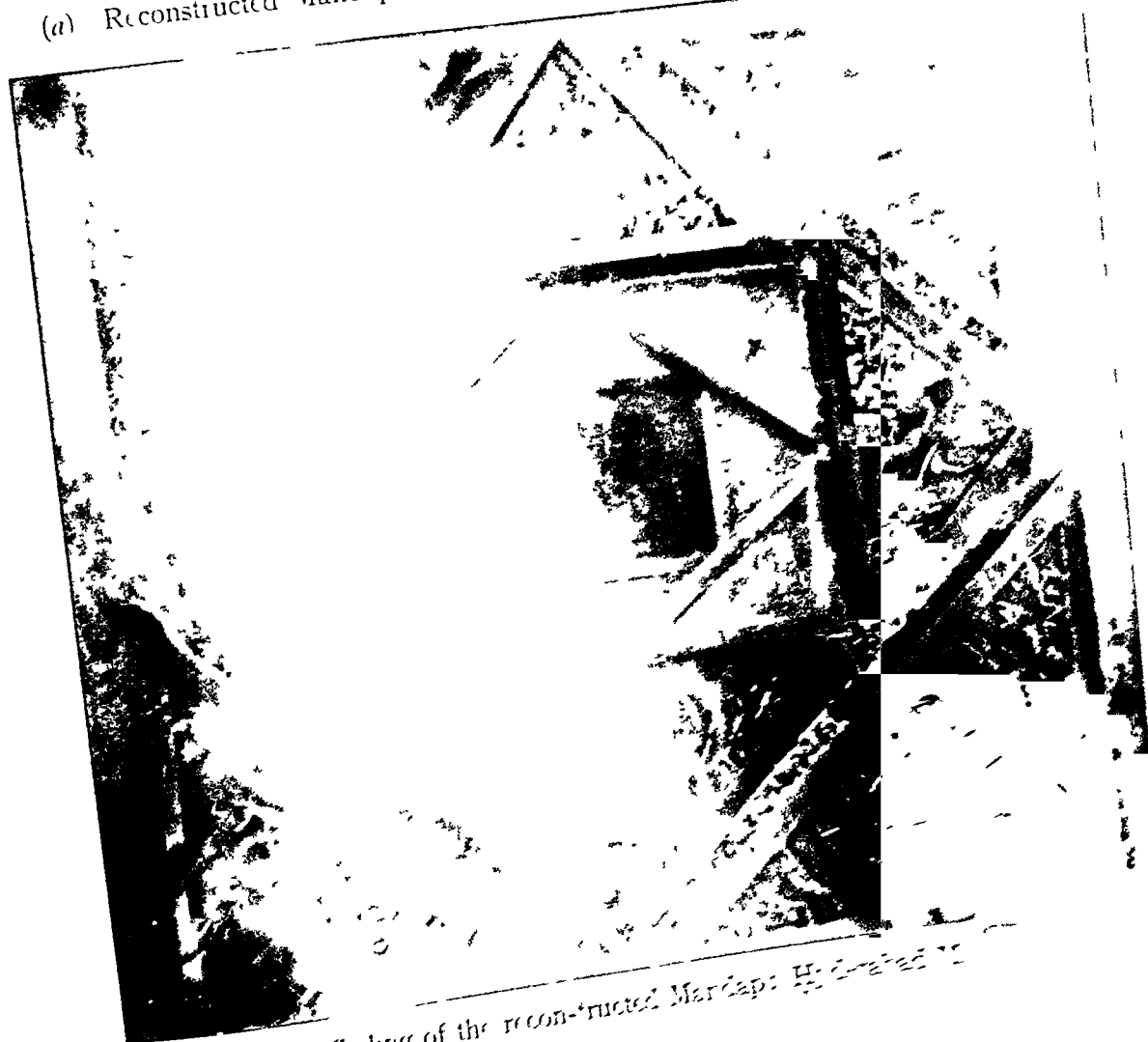
(a) Mustata Khān's Mosque, Nayā Qil'ā: Golconda



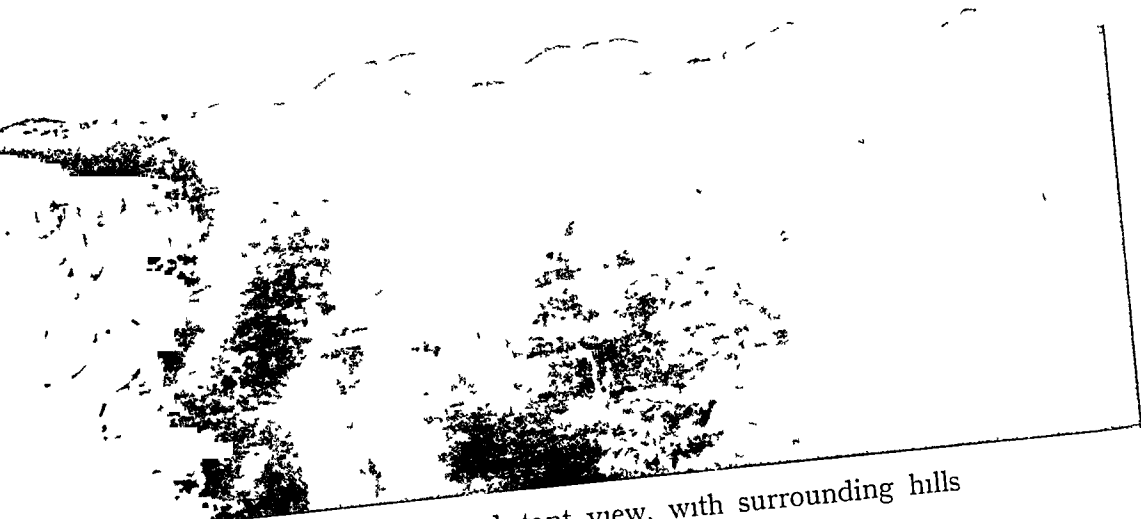
(b) Mulla Khayālī's Mosque, Nayā Qil'ā: Golconda



(a) Reconstructed Mandap in original Kākatiya style. Hyderabad Museum



(b) Ceiling of the reconstructed Mandap. Hyderabad Museum



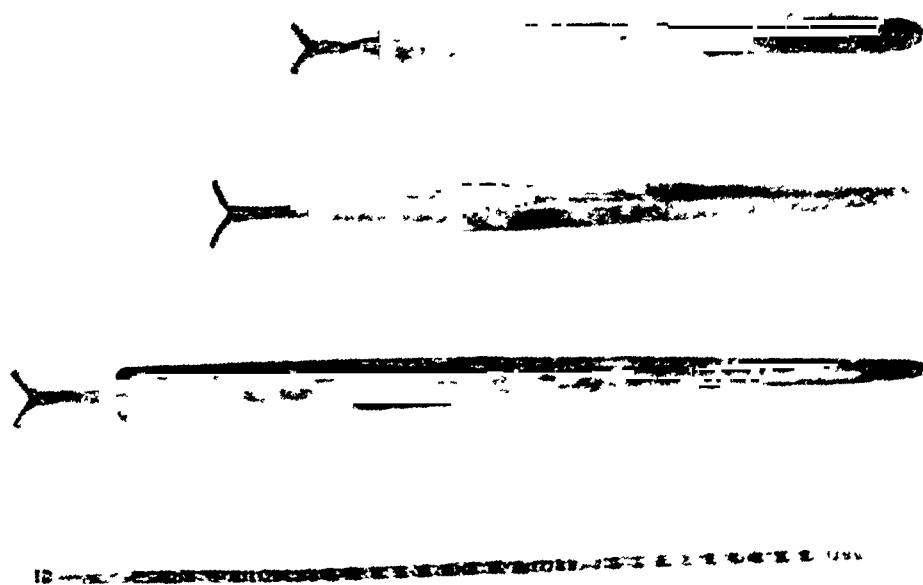
(a) Kallūr Village, distant view, with surrounding hills



(b) View of the old town wall: Kallūr

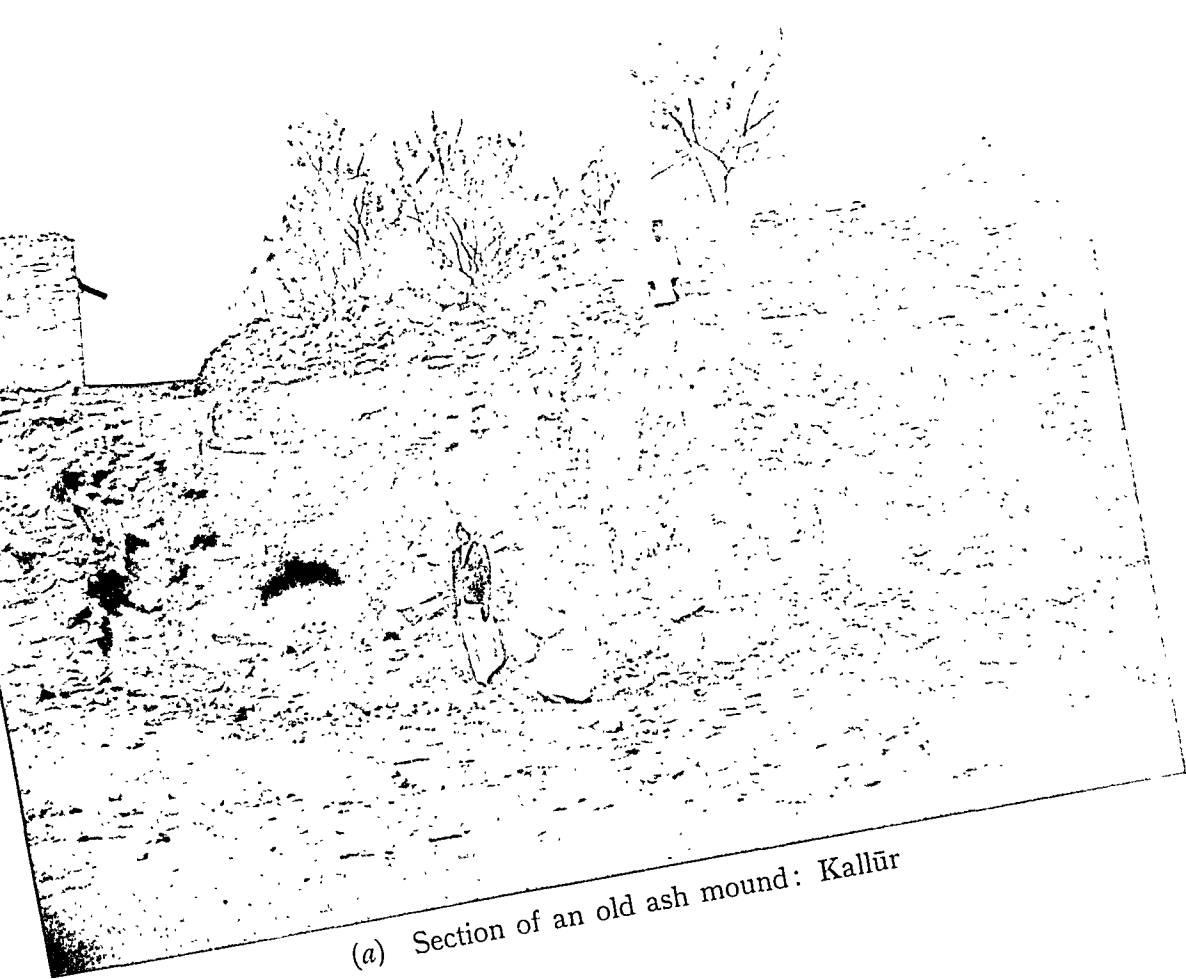


(a) Site of the discovery of old copper swords Kallūr



1/4 OF ACTUAL SIZE.

(b) Old copper swords: Kallūr



(a) Section of an old ash mound: Kallūr



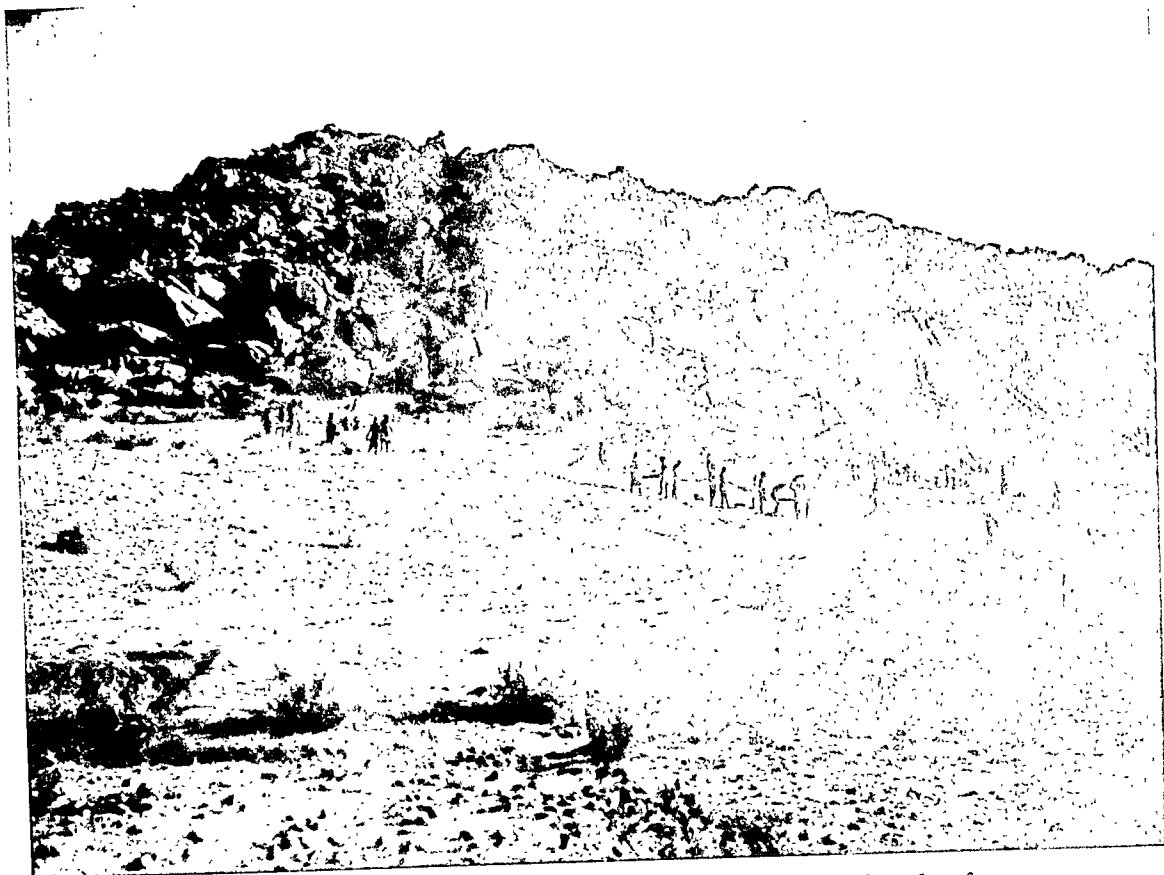
(b) Rock-carvings, Yammīgudda: Kallūr



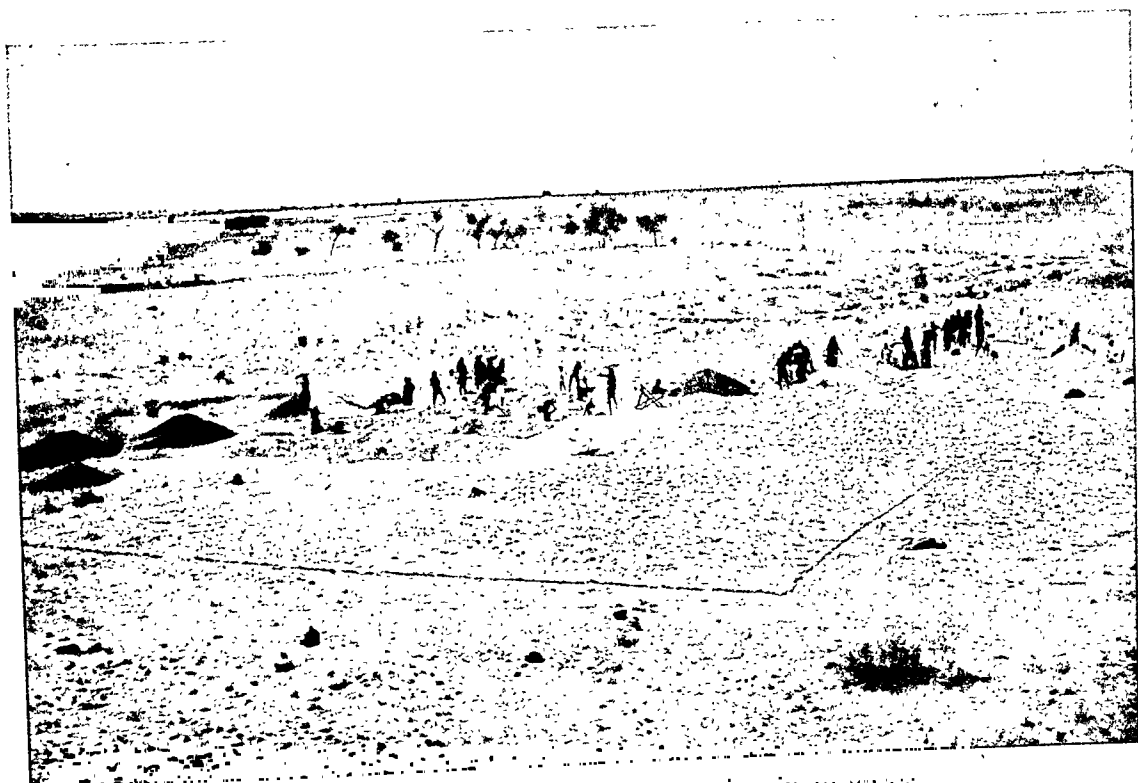
(a) A natural cavern, Yammīgudda : Kallūr



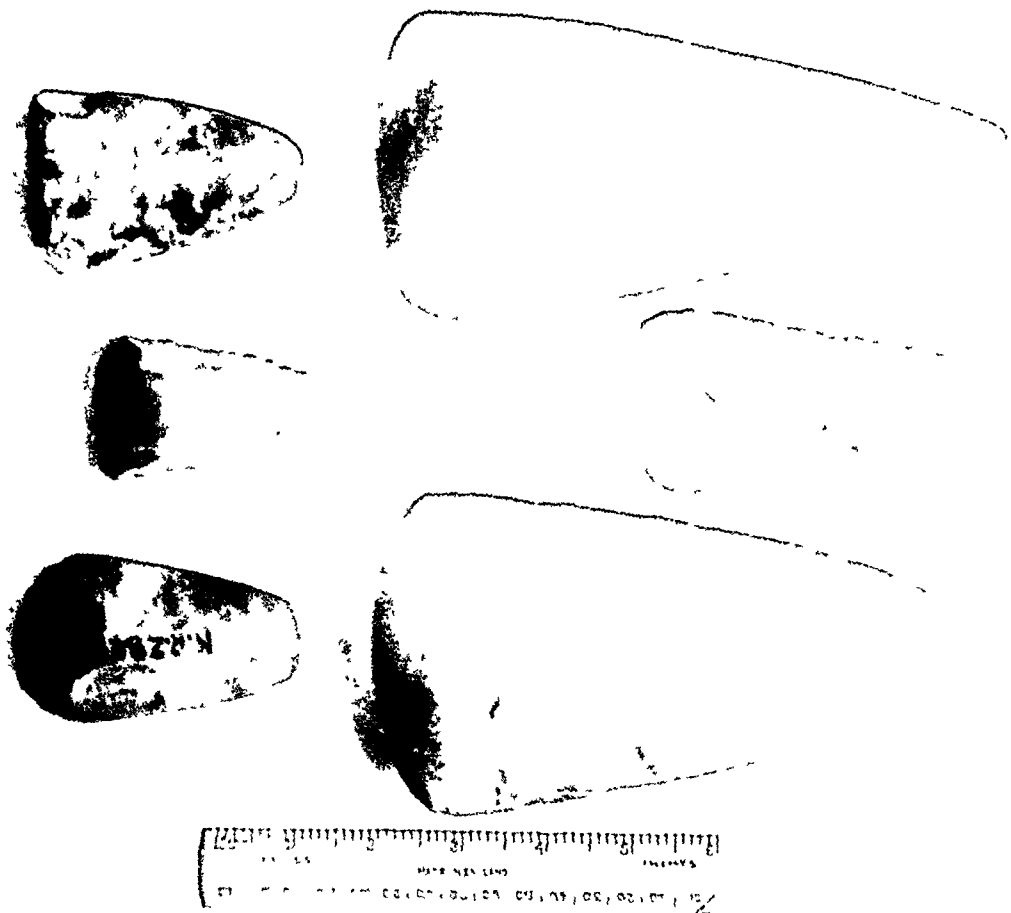
(b) An old metallurgical site on the top of Yammīgudda hill : Kallūr



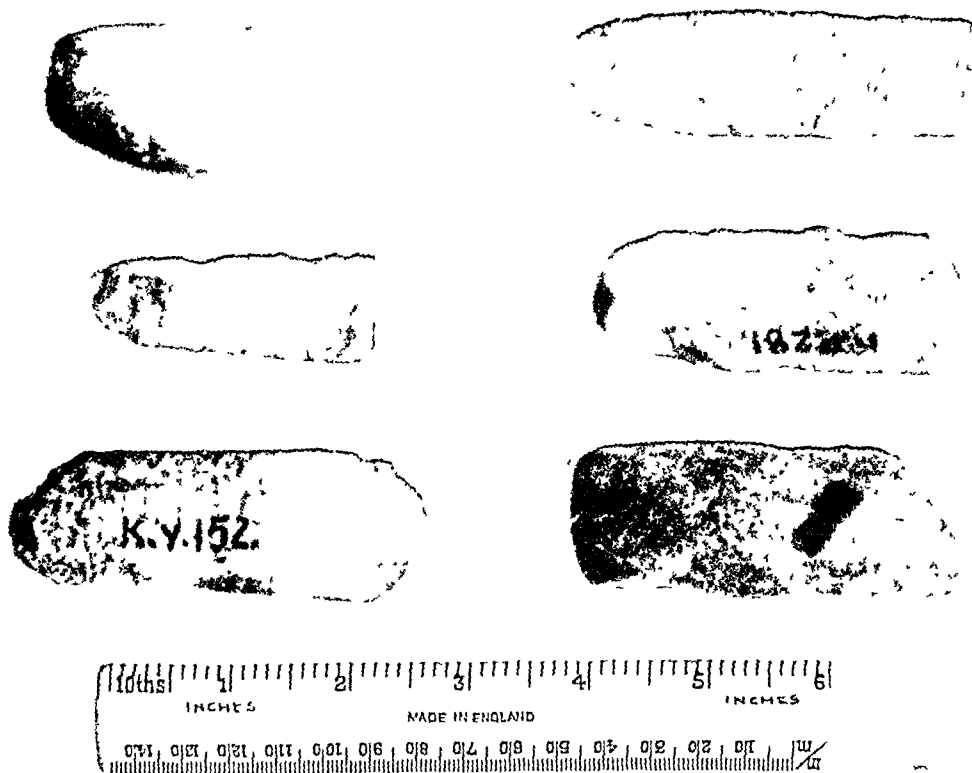
(a) Stone age and early metal age sites to the South of Yammigudda: Kallūr



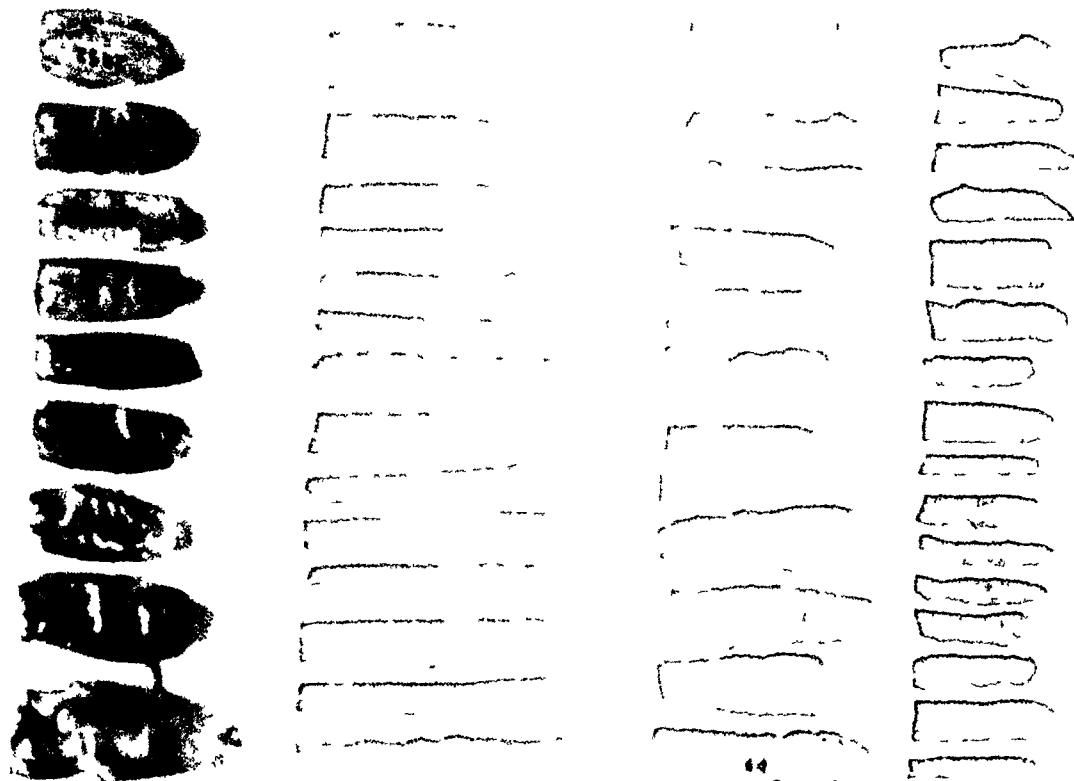
(b) Another view showing excavation in progress



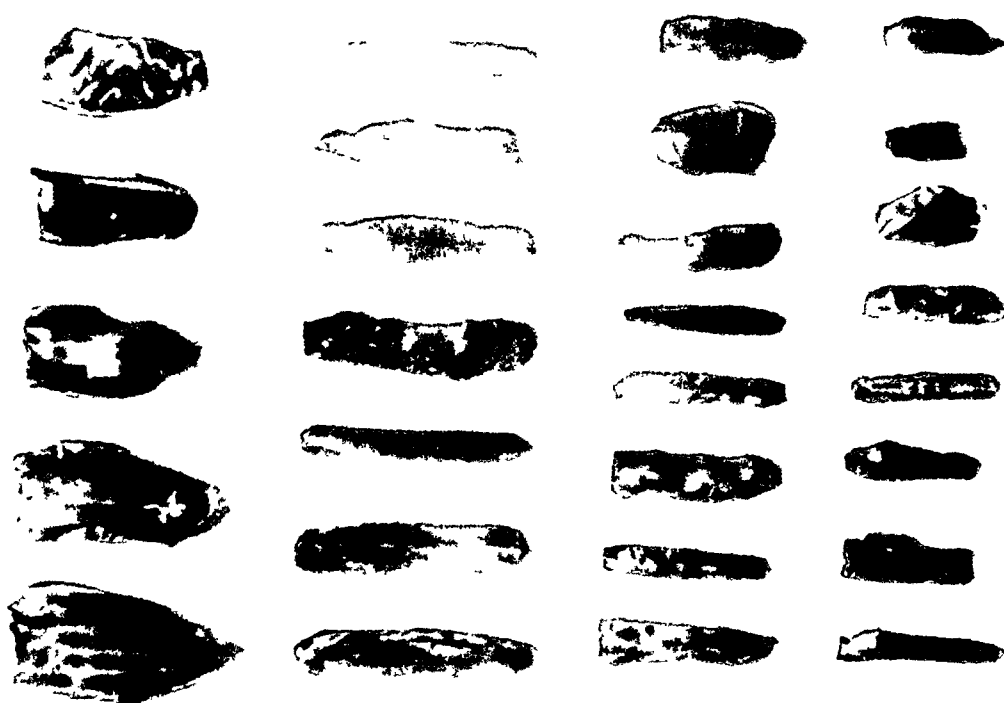
(a) Stone axes from Kallūr



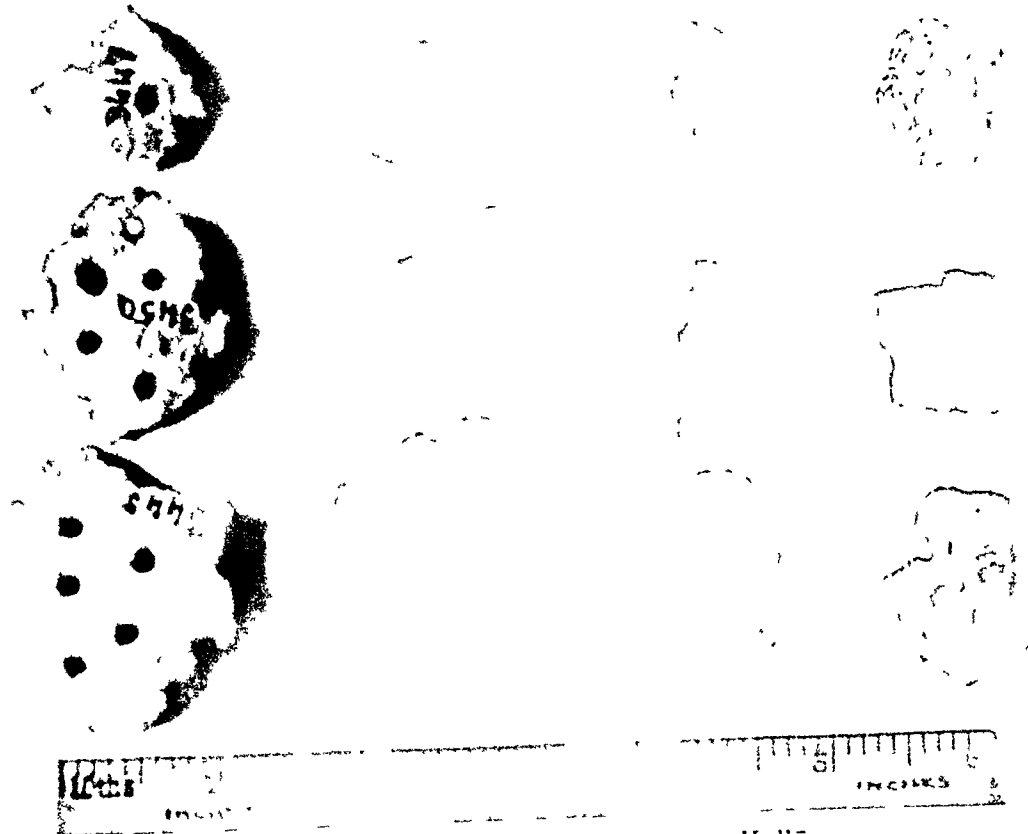
(b) Stone implements from Kallūr



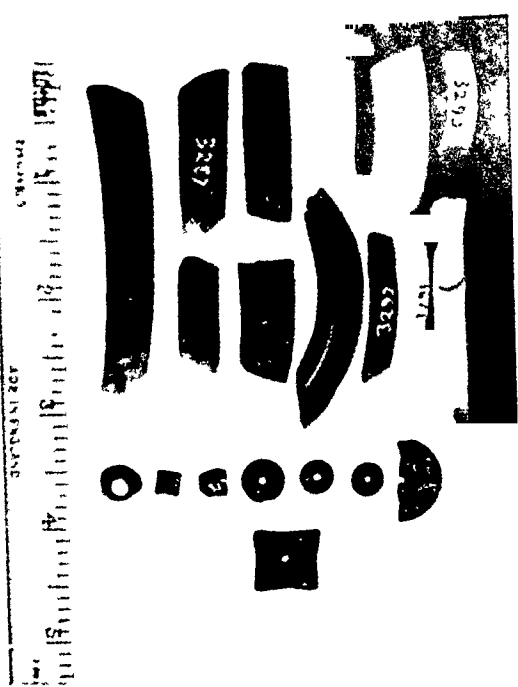
(a) Cores and flakes from Kallū



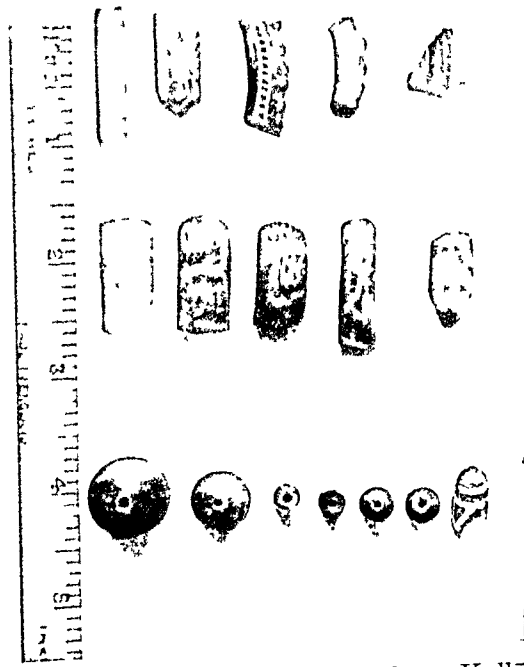
(b) Another set



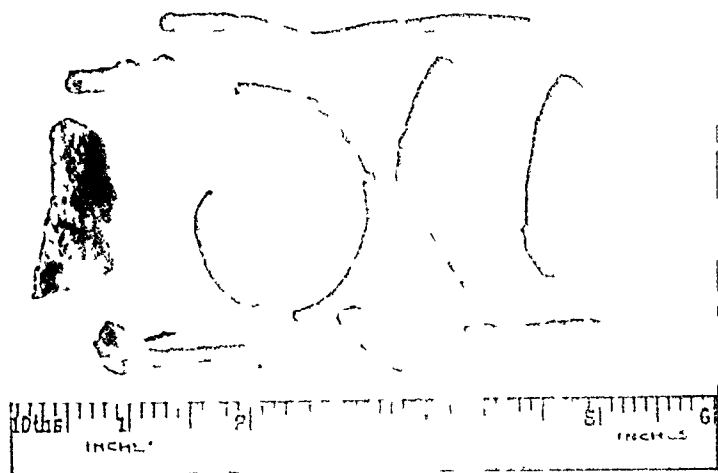
(a) Perforated pottery pieces from Kallūn



(b) Chank beads and bangle pieces from Kallūn



(c) Beads and bangle pieces from Kallūn



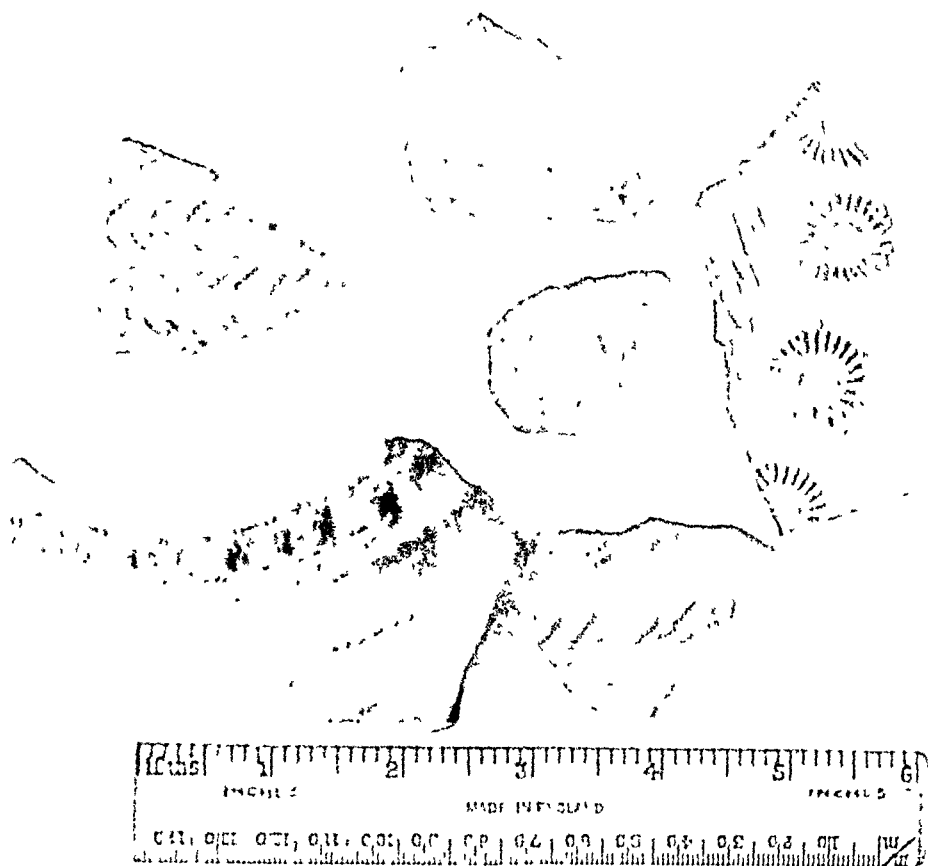
(a) Copper objects including a fragmentary axe. Kallūr



(b) A lump of copper pyrites from Kallūr



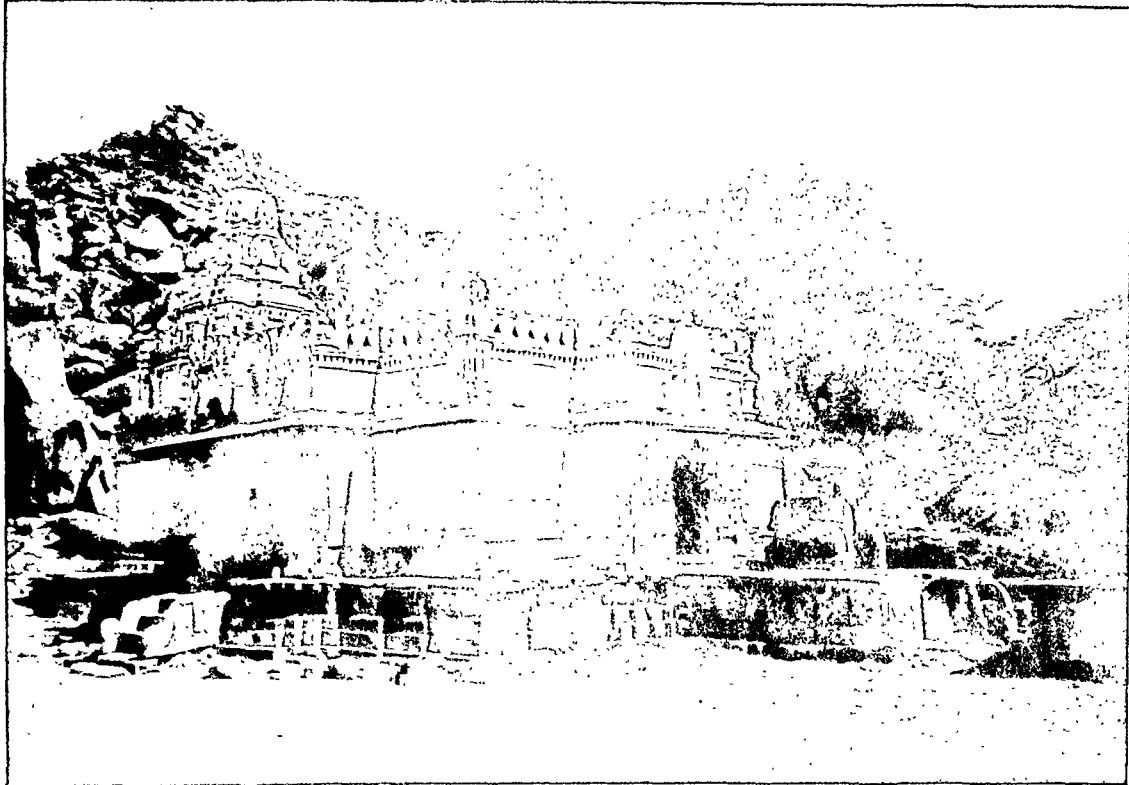
(c) Stone and terracotta objects Kallūr



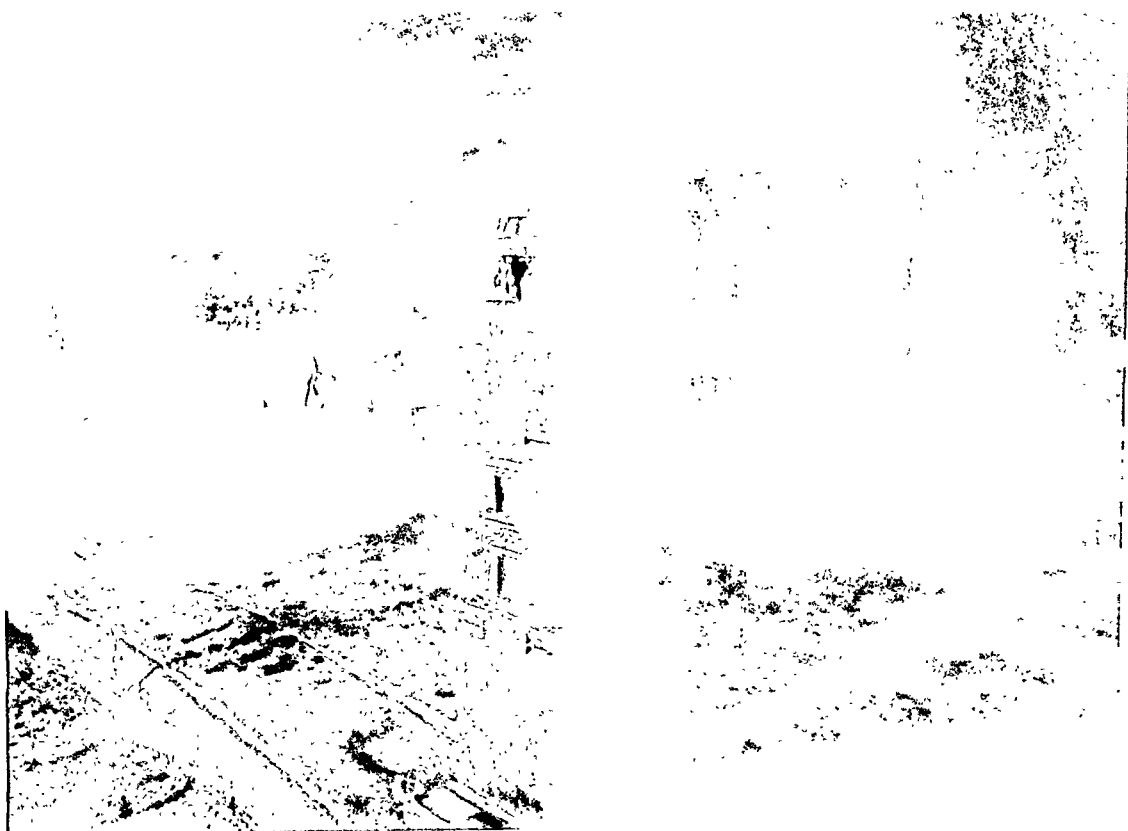
(a) Fragments of pottery: Kallū



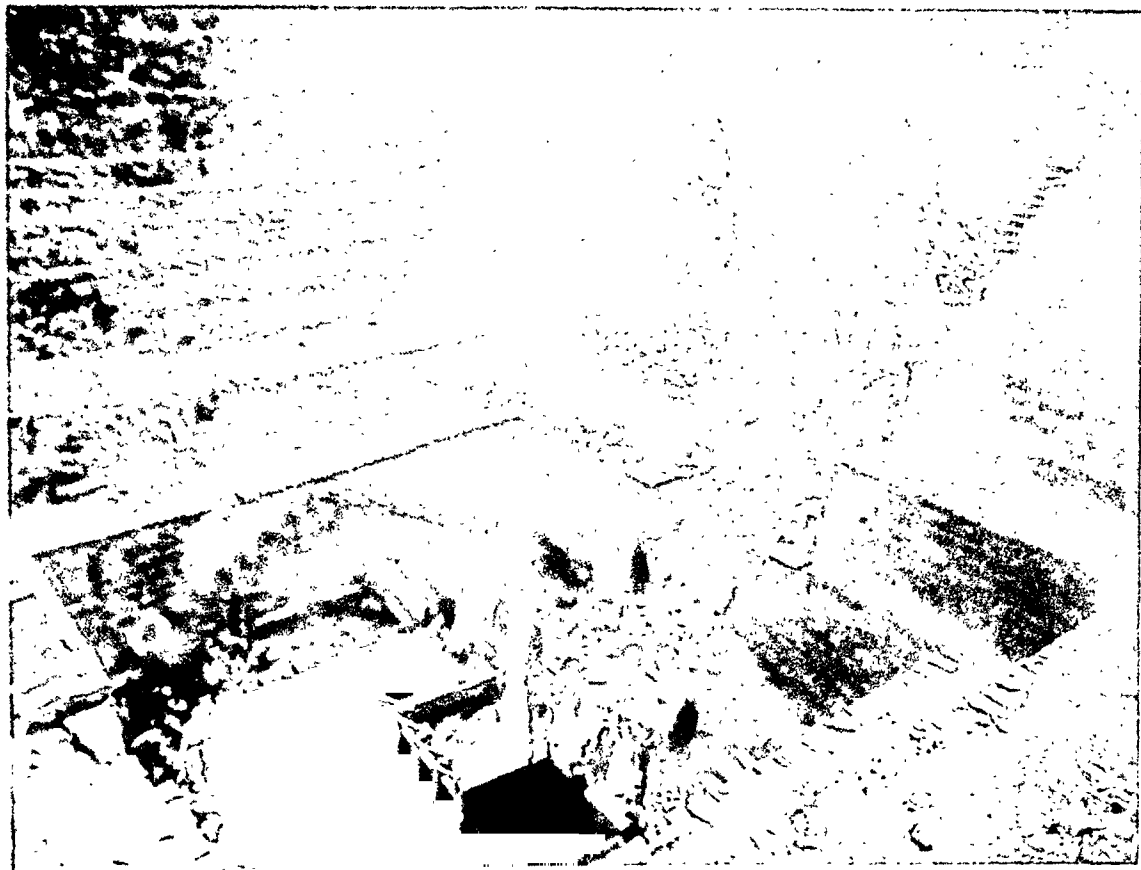
(b) Fragments of painted and incised pottery: Kondapūr, Medak Dist



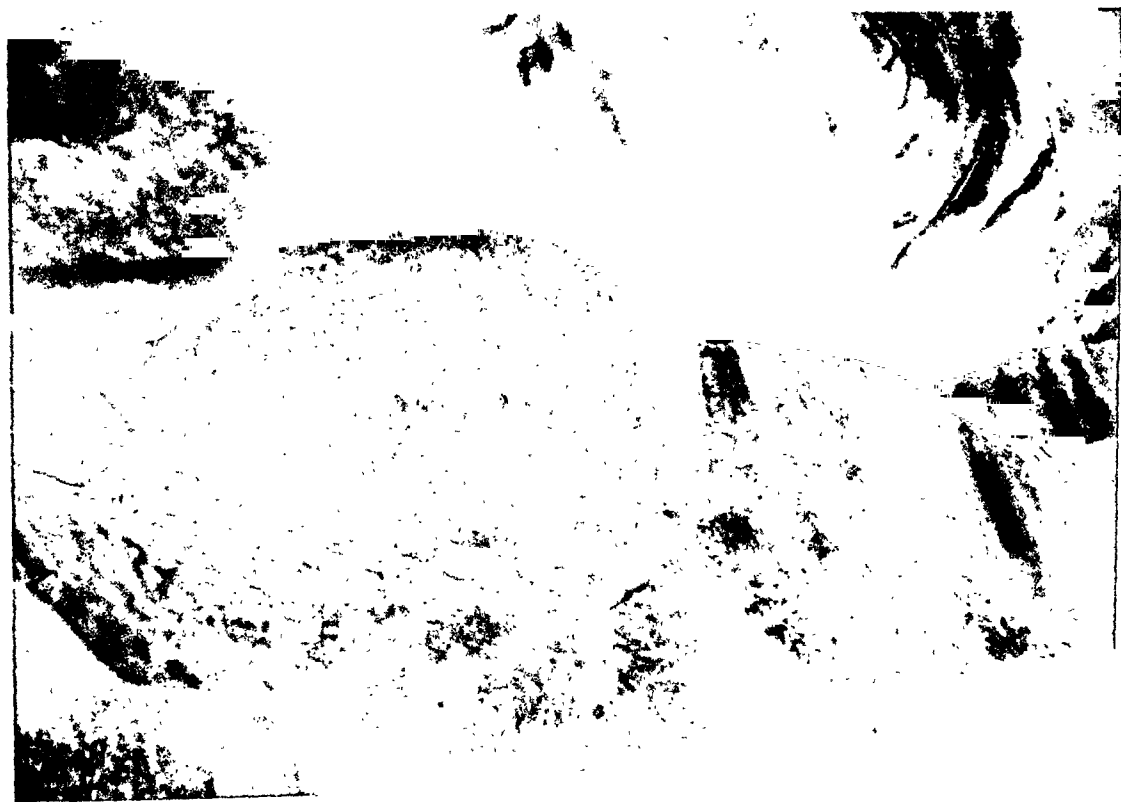
(a) Markandeshwar Temple ; View from S. E.: Kallūr



(b) The same: interior



(a) View of the large well: Kallūr



(b) Prehistoric drawings: Togalgudi

